"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,967. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere.

8 DROWN, 3 LOST AT ATLANTIC CITY

Thousands on the Beach and Boardwalk See 30 Bathers Saved from Surf.

THREE PERISH FOR OTHERS

Bathers, Buffeted by a Huge Wave, Struggle for Life in the Undertow.

RESCUES BY HUMAN CHAIN

Fisherman Dies When Six Skiffs Are Capsized in the Highest Tide of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—Eight persons drowned, three missing, four seriously injured, and more than thirty rescued was the surf record today, when the highest tide of the Summer and one of the strongest undertows ever known here swept along the beach. More than 200 persons were in extreme peril for a time. Of the dead, one was a local fisherman and the others were holiday makers.

Thousands of spectators who crowded the beach and the boardwalk witnessed the drownings and applauded the rescues.

The Dead.

ARNOLD, PHILIP, Jr., 24 years old, 2,113 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

BRIGHAM, FRANK, 16, 1,604 South Broad Street, Philadelphia; student in the Episcopal Academy.

CREAMER, Miss MARIAN RHODES, 20, Jenkintown, Penn.; student in Beechwood College.

CROWE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, 45, — Bellegrade Street, Philadelphia; structural iron worker.

GREEN, CHARLES, 44, 16 North Georgia Avenue, Atlantic City; fisherman.

LISLE, JOHN, 30, 2,109 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; lawyer.

McKAY, WILLIAM, 30, 2,100 North Second Street, Philadelphia; florist.

MATTLACK, CHARLES J., 30, 2,901 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; structural iron worker.

The Missing.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, about 14 years old.
UNIDENTIFIED BOY.
UNIDENTIFIED YOUNG WOMAN.

The Injured.

COULTES, Dr. JOHN F., 1,403 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.
CRAIG, ERWIN, Wilmington, Del.
MARGERUM, WALTER, 54 North Delancey Place, Atlantic City; life guard.
STEPPACHER, MAURICE, 1,804 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

All the injured are suffering from immersion. Dr. Coultes was delirious tonight at the cottage of his father-in-law, M. E. Brigham of Philadelphia, father of the dead Frank Brigham. Mr. Brigham was a wealthy sportsman and owner of the yacht Caliph, which won the race from Havana to Atlantic City some years ago. The three others injured are in the City Hospital.

Philip Arnold was the son of the senior partner of Arnold & Lauschheim, clothing manufacturers at Eleventh and Wood Streets, Philadelphia. Most of the others were members of the Philadelphia cottage colony. The bodies of Green, Lisle, McKay, and Crowe have been recovered. The others are still missing.

Crowds on Beach.

The beach was crowded this morning, despite the fact that the tide was exceptionally heavy, and increased steadily until old-timers along the beach said that they expected it would go far beyond the usual mark. The splendid weather tempted bathers into the surf by thousands, and early in the morning women and children, knocked down by the heavy waves, were dragged out by lifeguards.

The first indication of fatal consequences was seen about 10 o'clock, when a fleet of six skiffs returning from the fishing grounds outside the limits of the bathing beach was upset by a huge wave off Mississippi Avenue. A score of fishermen were thrown out into the waves, and life guards rushed forward to assist them. Everybody got safely through the surf except Green, who had struck the side of the boat and been knocked unconscious. His body was carried in shore by the waves, and life guards took him to the emergency hospital at the beach side, where it was found that he was already dead.

Word was passed up and down the cordon of guards along the waterfront to warn all bathers to keep near to shore, for the tide was rising and conditions were becoming more dangerous every minute. For some time there was no unusual incident, and gradually the bathers ventured further and further out. About two hundred bathers had gone out a considerable distance on the Chelsea Avenue beach front, between Morris and Sovereign Avenues, and thousands of idlers were watching them from the boardwalk and hotel verandas.

Caught in the Undertow.

A huge roller poured in and drove the bathers, laughing and shrieking, back toward shallower water. The whole crowd poured in toward the beach along with the wave. Suddenly, with a chorus of screams, most of them went under when they were apparently well out of the danger zone.

The rising tide had poured into a deep slue, or offset, running out from Chelsea Avenue, and filling this up had poured back with terrific force, sweeping out to sea the bathers who had been caught by the first big comber. There were only two life guards on hand, Oscar Channel and Walter Margerum, who were stationed at Morris Avenue. They plunged out into the surf with life buoys on their arms. The bathers who had run in beyond the full force of the undertow, managed to get their wits together and rapidly formed a life line, hand in hand, stretching out to reach the others, who were being swept to sea.

McKay was the first to drown, apparently. The human chain had reached within three feet of him, and he would have been the next to join hands, when he went under.

Among those who were caught in the undertow pouring out of the slue was a party consisting of the Misses Marian Rhodes Creamer and Lillian Creamer of Jenkintown, Penn.; W. Roger Creamer, their brother, of Philadelphia; James Russell Leach, son of Judge Leach of Ebensburg, Penn., and a 1915 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and Erwin Craig of Wilmington, Del.

Marian Creamer was the furthest out, and the others saw her swept to

Continued on Page 4.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO ROB RESERVE BANK

Watchman at Richmond Institution Fires at Two Men—Police Chase Futile.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 21.—An apparent attempt was made early this morning to rob the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.

A watchman, making his rounds, surprised two men at the vault and fired at them.

A squad of police surrounded the building, and thought for a time they had the men cornered on the roof.

Later the police said that they believed the men had escaped, going over the roofs of adjoining buildings.

The robbers had not reached the vault of the bank when discovered.

The latest weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond shows that it had total reserves of $7,636,000, of which $7,633,000 was in gold. The stated deposits of the bank were $7,885,000.

SUES FOR WIFE'S LOVE.

E. H. Metcalf Begins Action Against Brown University Athlete.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.—Rowland Hazard McLaughlin of Chicago, President of the graduating class of Brown University and a popular athlete, has been sued by E. Harris Metcalf, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1912 and an heir to the Metcalf millions, for $10,000 on the charge of having alienated the affections of Metcalf's wife, Mrs. Evangeline May Metcalf.

The filing of the suit has created a commotion in this city, where all the parties to the suit are prominent. Mrs. Metcalf is a favorite in the smart set of Providence. Mr. Metcalf is her second husband. She is a native of this State and her parents live in Bryantville, Mass. She is 30 years old, and was married to Mr. Metcalf when he was about two years out of college.

Mr. McLaughlin, who was graduated from Brown last Wednesday, has been a very popular student and athlete. His mother is Mrs. A. C. McLaughlin, daughter of President Angell of the University of Michigan.

Attorney Claude R. Branch, counsel for McLaughlin, said:

"The action has no foundation. It is based on false claims and will not stand in court. We are confident that the suit is groundless and has been brought for some ulterior purpose."

SHIPS CRASH IN THE FOG.

Coast Liner Rams British Schooner —Another Steamship Sinks Barge.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 20.—The Merchants and Miners steamer Perdian, from Boston for Philadelphia, and the British schooner Neva collided in Pollock Rip slue in a thick fog early today. The schooner's port quarter was cut away completely, but as she was light and therefore high out of the water, the great hole that was opened was all above the water line, and she did not leak. No one on either vessel was injured. The Persian towed the Neva here and later proceeded for Philadelphia. The schooner will require extensive repairs. She was bound from Bridgeport, Conn., for Bear River, N. S.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The barge Solace, one of a string of three from Newport News, was struck by the Providence-New York Line freight steamer City of Taunton off Brenton's Reef Lightship in thick fog early today and went down within fifteen minutes. Captain Snow and four men of the crew of the Solace were picked up by the steamer's lifeboat. The Solace, coal laden, was bound for New Bedford in tow of the tug Eureka. The Virginia Palmer for this city and the Foster for Fall River made up the tow, which had been anchored off the lightship because of the fog. The steamer struck the Solace amidships. The City of Taunton was not damaged.

HATFIELD SUED FOR $10,000.

Echo of Train Row Over West Virginia Executive's Bible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 20.—Asserting that Governor Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia recently caused him to be falsely imprisoned and charged with theft, William Abbitt, Jr., a traveling salesman representing a Philadelphia steel company, has brought suit for $10,000 damages in the Federal Court here.

Abbitt alleges that he and George H. Raush, Jr., also of Philadelphia, were on a Kanawha and Michigan train near Point Pleasant when the Governor accused them of having stolen a bible which he had left in the dining car. The men denied their guilt, but the Governor called an officer and had them both locked up. Each was compelled the following day to pay a fine before released from custody.

It is said Raush will enter two suits, each for $10,000 damages, one for false imprisonment and the other for assault he alleges the Governor committed upon him before he was turned over to an officer of the law.

TO FIGHT LABOR THUGGERY.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Begins an Active Campaign.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—With the offer of $1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who assaulted Charles Hibbs, a plumber, on Jan. 28, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce today began a crusade to break up thuggery in connection with labor disputes.

This action follows an exhaustive study of conditions by a special chamber committee, which reports that Cleveland is getting a reputation as an "unsafe place for union or non-union men to work."

"Organized labor must be freed from the calumny thrust upon it by those who for selfish motives commit offenses in its name."

GERMANS HOPE FOR NOTE TO ENGLAND

Eugen Zimmermann Thinks Thus Might Sea Warfare Be Reformed.

BELIEVES WILSON IS FAIR

Lokal Anzeiger Director Tells The Times No German of Sense Wants War with Us.

HE LEADS PEACE ELEMENT

Fights for Settlement with Us Despite His Critics—Making a Slogan of "Weddigen's Fate."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 20.—Eugen Zimmermann, the brilliant Director of the Lokal Anzeiger, whose editorial on German-American relations last week caused nothing short of a sensation here, in the course of a long conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, today further outlined his constructive policy of adjusting the dispute with America. He said:

"I am convinced that a complete understanding between America and Germany is desirable, possible and probable. I believe this, because I am convinced that President Wilson has a sincere desire and the honorable will to arrive at an understanding. I consider it highly useful for the work of arriving at an understanding that Mr. Bryan has not separated himself from the President because Mr. Wilson wants war, but rather that both men desire the same thing—that is, a peaceful understanding with Germany, only their methods appear a little divergent.

Want No War with Us.

"No sensible person in Germany wants war, or even bad relations, with the great American nation. Since, therefore, both parties have an honest desire to maintain peace and friendship, there must be a way in which both can walk to reach the common goal. In my opinion, the greater difficulties will possibly lie with England, but, in the first place, the gift of statesmanship of President Wilson, and, secondly, the experiences which England must have got from the war, will assuredly furnish material for a bridge which will serve the purpose of spanning the present differences on the subject of the conduct of naval warfare.

"Of course, the negotiations between America and Germany must proceed from mutual respect, which, as a matter of fact, they have for one another. President Wilson wants freedom of travel for American citizens on the great ocean highways without having their lives endangered. But in that connection he can hardly believe that the present war zones can simply be brushed aside. However, one can undoubtedly rightly assume that some new proposal will be found which will be suited to the state of war in certain waters. All the less will the gifted American President want to think of wresting from the hands of the German people, which is engaged in a hard fight for existence, the best naval weapon it has. He can hardly have thought of such a thing, since it would of course be just as little possible for him to take from the other warring powers their best weapons.

Our Demands on England.

"But if the expected new note of the United States to England should prove of such a character as is conjectured in America, and if it should be sent off soon and should bring about certain modifications in England's conduct of war at sea, in that case I cannot believe that we could not arrive at a mutual understanding regarding the differences now existing between America and Germany.

"Good will on the part of all concerned is a prerequisite. It also has always been the most suitable instrument for bringing about an understanding. One can never reach an agreement among strong parties when each is intransigeant and wants to impose his own will on the others. Rather is a good understanding of the desires and demands of the other necessary. Germany has the best of will to reach such an understanding, but we must also be able to expect the same spirit on America's part if we want to live in hopes of an agreement.

"That is really all I can say now, when we are still on the threshold of negotiations. Certain details have been hinted at, and beyond hinting one can hardly go at this time."

Herr Zimmermann, who looks like a successful American business man, is going right ahead with his work for a mutual understanding, regardless of fierce criticism in certain reactionary quarters.

"Avenge Weddigen," the Cry.

The official assertion that Germany's naval idol, Captain Otto Weddigen, was a "victim of British treachery and

Continued on Page 2.

May Save Leo M. Frank from Execution; He Is Reported Transferred to Prison Farm

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, June 21, 3:30 A. M.—A persistent report is in circulation tonight that Leo M. Frank was removed secretly from the Fulton County Jail shortly before midnight and sent, under heavy guard, to the State farm at Milledgeville.

All efforts to verify the report have been fruitless.

Officials at the railway station assert that Frank was on a train leaving here shortly after midnight. Governor Slaton declines to discuss the report, and the jail officials will give no information.

Attorney Henry Alexander of Frank's counsel said: "I infer sentence has been commuted."

Mrs. Leo M. Frank when told of the rumor of the removal of her husband from jail said:

"I am not surprised."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Governor Slaton is expected to give his decision tomorrow on the plea of Leo M. Frank for commutation of the death sentence imposed on him for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Governor Slaton has had the case under consideration since Wednesday, and he has been devoting day and night to it. With his private secretary he spent all of Sunday on the case, supposedly preparing his decision.

Interest in the case of the condemned man reached fever heat in Atlanta today. It was the one subject of discussion everywhere, and keen curiosity was expressed as to the probable action of the Governor. So far as the public knows, the Executive has given no hint of the result of his deliberations. Frank's fate is as much a matter of speculation tonight as it was six months ago. It is significant, however, that in all discussion of the matter there is a strong preponderance of opinion that Governor Slaton will commute the sentence to life imprisonment. The delay in announcing the decision is generally interpreted as entirely favorable to Frank.

It is argued that if Governor Slaton had intended to be governed by the decision of the courts he would have filed a decision against commutation several days ago. Frank's friends are convinced that the delay means commutation.

Governor Slaton has said that if his decision was against Frank no respite would be granted. The friends of the prisoner argue that this means the Governor will show clemency. They refuse to believe that Governor Slaton will delay his decision until the last minute, rule adversely to Frank, and permit him to be hurried to the gallows. They contend that if the Governor had not intended to commute he would have announced his decision last Friday or Saturday and thus would have allowed time for the prisoner to meet death on Tuesday.

Notwithstanding the optimism of Frank's friends, there are many persons who interpret the Governor's delay as adverse to the prisoner. They argue that Governor Slaton is purposely delaying his decision until the eve of the execution so as to escape further importunities in Frank's behalf. It is contended in some quarters that if the Governor had announced a decision against Frank soon after the clemency hearing was closed he would have been besieged by personal appeals in behalf of the prisoner which would have greatly embarrassed him. For this reason, it is asserted, the Governor, after deciding against commutation, resolved to hold up the announcement until the last minute. The general opinion, however, seems to be that the Governor will save Frank from the gallows.

In this event Frank will be removed quietly from the Atlanta Jail to the State prison farm at Milledgeville some hours before the Governor makes public his decision. This will be done to avoid the possibility of an anti-Frank outbreak in Atlanta. The feeling in Atlanta and elsewhere in Georgia is undoubtedly high, and Governor Slaton has received several menacing anti-Frank messages in the last few days. On the other hand, he continues to receive a flood of letters and telegrams urging him to commute the sentence.

Whatever the decision, it will be the result of careful study on the Governor's part. He has practically allowed the case to be retried before him, and he is as familiar with the evidence as were the Judge and jury that heard it at the trial.

Frank continues to bear up well. His nerves seem to be of steel. He received scores of friends in his cell today and seemed cheerful. His wife and his parents were with him nearly all day. Several hundred persons, moved by curiosity, sought to enter the jail this afternoon to see Frank, but were turned away by the officials.

FIND WARDEN'S WIFE SLAIN, BED ABLAZE

Negro "Trusty" in Joliet Penitentiary Suspected of Having Murdered Woman.

HE WAS OFFICIAL'S SERVANT

Mrs. Allen's Skull Had Been Crushed.—Once Sang in "The Merry Widow."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The charred body of Mrs. Edmund Allen, wife of the Warden of the State Penitentiary, at Joliet, was found in her apartments at the penitentiary soon after 6 o'clock this morning. She had been murdered. Mrs. Allen's skull had been crushed and her left cheek bone had been broken. The fire had been aided by the use of wood alcohol, which had been thrown in all parts of the room.

"Joe" Campbell, a negro "trusty" from Chicago, is suspected of the murder, and every precaution is being taken by the prison authorities to prevent violence against him when the convicts are allowed to enter the penitentiary yard on Monday.

Mrs. Allen was a favorite among the convicts, who knew her for her humanitarian acts. When the word was passed through the cell houses that she had been killed great bitterness was expressed against the suspected negro.

The discovery of the crime was made after the convict fire company had broken into the room to extinguish the blaze. They had fought the fire for some time in the belief that the room was vacant.

Warden Allen left the prison on Saturday for West Baden, Ind. His wife had planned to accompany him, but had been disappointed at the last moment. She had planned to leave here tonight. He returned to Joliet this evening, but did not go to the penitentiary. He was speechless from grief.

It was the first time that Mrs. Allen had ever stayed alone in the Warden's sleeping quarters on the second floor of the administration quarters at the prison.

Dr. J. P. Benson, former prison physician, examined the body and expressed the belief that a heavy blow on the head had caused Mrs. Allen's death.

Campbell and four other "trusties" had been released from their cells at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Campbell was the only one of the men allowed to enter the Allen living quarters. The negro denied that he had any knowledge of how the fire had started. He admitted, however, that he had been in Mrs. Allen's room at about 6 o'clock, when he had been called by Mrs. Allen. He said she had asked for ice water and the morning papers. He complied with her request. The papers and a thermos bottle filled with water were found near the bed in which Mrs. Allen was killed.

Physicians expressed the opinion that the wound on Mrs. Allen's head had been inflicted with the water bottle. Filled, the bottle weighs twelve pounds.

"Jack" Allen, stepson of the murdered woman, was in his room on the fourth floor of the Administration Building at the time of the tragedy, and his sister, Katherine, occupied her room on the third floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen were married in Chicago five years ago. Her maiden name was Odette Maisie Bordeaux, and she was a native of New Orleans. She was a member of the original New York "Merry Widow" company and had also played parts in other musical productions.

The man who is suspected of the murder is a large negro who was sentenced from Chicago in January, 1914, for manslaughter. He weighs over 200 pounds, is six feet tall and of powerful build. He is 35 years old. He has been a trusty for three months, and was assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Allen as a personal servant.

Unexcelled Through Pullman Service to Maine Resorts. THE SAMOSET, Rockland Breakwater, opens for season June 17th. NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE, Moosehead Lake, June 24th. Booklets on request. RICKER HOTEL CO.—Adv.

2 DEAD, MANY HURT, IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Mrs. Duncan of Yonkers Killed at South Norwalk When Machine Overturns.

FAMILY OF SEVEN SPILLED

All Thrown from Car When It Upsets on "Dead Man's Curve" Near Metuchen, N. J.

Two deaths resulted yesterday from motor accidents in the neighborhood of New York, and many persons are suffering from injuries received in and near the city.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Duncan of Yonkers, N. Y., died almost instantly of heart failure caused by shock when her automobile, driven by her grandson, J. K. Lasher, overturned on the Boston Turnpike between Darien and Norwalk, Conn., early last evening. She was 81 years old. She was not injured in the accident. Her son W. J. Duncan is in the Norwalk Hospital with possibly a fractured skull.

Mattie Youngkoski, 9 years old, the daughter of Michael Youngkoski of North Bellport, L. I., died yesterday morning as a result of injuries suffered on Saturday evening when a bicycle on which she was riding collided in Robinson Boulevard with a motor cycle driven by E. H. Randall, a contractor of Quogue, L. I. After the accident Randall jumped on his motor cycle and sped to Patchogue where he notified Drs. A. H. Perry and C. A. O'Leary, who hurried to the scene in an automobile. They found the girl suffering from internal injuries and fractures in both legs. She was taken to her home and died without regaining consciousness.

Randall, according to report, was on his way to Patchogue to get a marriage license for himself when the accident occurred. He was exonerated from all blame for the accident yesterday by Coroner Moore of Bayshore.

A family of seven—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levinson of Trenton, N. J., their three sons and two daughters—were catapulted from their automobile yesterday when it skidded and turned over in "Dead Man's Curve," in the Middlesex and Essex Turnpike, near Metuchen, N. J. All the members of the family were painfully cut and bruised and two of the sons suffered serious injuries. They were Samuel, 12 years old, and Herman, 24 years old, both of whom were pinned under the car after it had turned turtle.

William Hamilton of Carbondale, Penn., suffered a broken leg when an automobile in which he was riding collided with another near Flanders, Conn., four miles east of New London. He was removed to Lawrence Hospital in New London.

TO UPLIFT ATLANTIC CITY.

Law Enforcement League Thinks Sunday Is Too "Wide Open."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The indictment of amusement managers for "flagrant and long-continued defiance of Sunday amusement statutes," will be sought by the Law Enforcement League, according to an announcement today by Public Safety Director Bartlett. After repeated visits to the boardwalk the clergymen of this city have decided on a concerted movement against the amusement resorts.

Weeks have been spent in the accumulation of a great mass of evidence, which the Law Enforcement League will present. The contention is that neither residents nor visitors desire a "wide open" Sabbath.

ITALIANS STORM PLAVA HEIGHTS

Wrest Last Position There from Austrians After a Two Days' Struggle.

CROSS RIVER BY MAIN FORCE

Brilliant Bayonet Charges in Face of Heavy Artillery and Machine Gun Fire.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WORRIED.

Disgraces Generals Danki and Rohr and Threatens Admiral Chiari to Get German Officers for Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The first four weeks of the war have been marked by an uninterrupted series of successes from the Trentino to the Adriatic. They close with a brilliant victory at Plava, announced today by General Cadorna.

Students of the Italian campaign will need no reminder of the value of this new foothold on the left bank of the Isonzo, permitting as it does the development of concentrations on Gorita to the south and Tolmino to the north. This battle is the more significant because it occurrred at a point where General Cadorna's forces enjoyed elbow room to develop an attack on a larger scale than had been possible previously. The Italians, it is clear, owe this victory as much to the tactical superiority shown by their commanders as to the tenacity and valor of the troops so highly praised by the commander in chief.

If the losses were relatively grave in this battle for the heights of Plava, it is some satisfaction to know that the good work done in the preceding weeks was accomplished at surprisingly low cost.

According to confidential information available here, Emperor Francis Joseph has been highly dissatisfied with both the military and naval operations against Italy. He blames General von Conrad, Chief of the Army Staff, and Admiral Chiari, Chief of the Naval Staff, who failed to secure the frontier and coast, despite ample warnings that Italian intervention was imminent.

It is on account of anger at the Emperor's displeasure that Generals Danki and Rohr, their commands. As to the navy, the Emperor summoned Admiral Chiari to Vienna and warned him that his duty was to fight and not keep the fleet bottled up at Pola passively awaiting Italian investment by land and sea and the probable capturing of many warships. The Emperor is reported to have told the Admiral that unless the fleet was used he would ask the Kaiser to send German naval officers to assume command.

The result of the imperial reprimand was the bombardment of the Italian coast. An Austrian cruiser set out from Pola protected by eight destroyers and torpedo boats to bombard undefended coast towns. The result, however, was practically nil.

Official Story of Plava Fight.

ROME, June 20.—An official statement from the main headquarters of the Italian Army, most of which is devoted to details of the two days' struggle for the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo River, near Plava, says that the Italians took the last of these heights remaining in the hands of the Austrians on Thursday, and that, while the Italian losses were heavy, the results attained were important. The statement follows:

Artillery duels and engagements between small bodies occupied several points on the front on June 19. In Carnia the enemy made fresh attacks on Freikofel and attempted to approach the head of the Valonia Pass. They were repulsed in each case.

New details now have been received of the struggle, which continued two days and a night for the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo River, commanding Plava village, which is situated at the bottom of a defile inclosed by steep, wooded slopes between which the river runs deep and rapid. The bridge crossing the Isonzo at this point had been destroyed by the enemy.

With patient efforts and boldness we threw bridges across during the night and at dawn on the 16th our troops began an attack. The movement was carried out all day slowly, on account of the enemy's resistance and the difficulties of the ground, increased by serious artificial obstacles and solid intrenchments protected by extensive barbed wire entanglements strengthened by iron T bars.

Numerous heavy guns, even 12-inch guns, were concealed in commanding positions which were difficult for our artillery to reach. Nevertheless, supported by the fire of our batteries, our troops succeeded by repeated bayonet charges in debouching on the enemy's first line toward evening. During the night the enemy tried several times with sudden dashes to deprive us of the ground conquered, but always they were thrown back.

On the 17th our troops completed their success by carrying the heights still in the hands of the enemy. The latter then concentrated on them violent artillery and machine gun fire, which was followed up by another counter-attack by fresh troops. He was decimated and definitely driven back at the point of the bayonet. We made over 150 prisoners, including four officers, and captured a quantity of rifles, munitions, and one machine gun. Our losses were serious, but the results obtained were important.

On the Isonzo, which we passed by main force, the enemy's positions, nat-

Continued on Page 2.

SERBS TAKE DURAZZO; ESSAD PASHA FLEES

Former President Said to Be a Refugee in Italy—His Turbulent Career.

LONDON, June 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says it is reported there that the Serbians have occupied Durazzo, Albania.

Essad Pasha, Provisional President of Albania, and former commander of the Turkish forces at Scutari, is said to have fled to Italy.

Essad Pasha has been a firebrand in Balkan and Turkish affairs since the time when he seized the Government of Albania in 1913, defying Austria and the other powers. He was violently opposed to the influence of the "Young Turks," and the power which he was able to command was a serious menace to the settlement of affairs in the Near East.

In 1914 Essad, with a following of 5,000, led the revolt against William of Wied, the Prince whom the powers had appointed ruler of Albania. On that occasion Italian and Austrian warships took part in protecting the flight of the Prince.

By vote of the Senate of Albania, Essad was appointed Provisional President in October, 1914, after four months' exile, and was acclaimed by the people. For many months Albania was split up into six zones of allegiance, Essad ruling the central sections of the country.

In January, 1915, Essad asked for help from the Italian Government.

AMERICAN LINE KEEPS OFF SUBMARINE PATH

New York Makes Wide Detour Around Irish Coast—Raiders Seen in the Mersey.

Captain W. J. Roberts of the American liner New York, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he made a difference of at least twenty miles each trip in his course around the southwest coast of Ireland. He said he did not care to take chances with the German submarine commanders, although the big white letters, "American Line," on the sides of the ship could be seen two miles off at night, and it was well known that American liners did not carry contraband of war or goods for belligerent Governments.

"The submarines have been right up to the Bar Lightship in the Mersey in the last two months," the Captain said, "and the White Star liner Megantic was pursued by one on her last voyage to Montreal. It is true that a torpedo was fired at the Lapland last March, as she was going from Liverpool. Captain Bradshaw did not see it, but the pilots on the cutter at the Bar Lightship did."

Among the packages in the four leather pouches from the United States Embassy in London for the State Department in Washington was one containing fragments of the explosive that was found in the hull of the American steamship Nebraskan. It was sent over to be tested by experts. It is hoped that their testimony will prove definitely whether the Nebraskan was torpedoed or struck a mine.

WAR DOGS CARRY ROPES TO WOUNDED

The Men Are Then Dragged to Their Trenches—Story of a Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—A remarkable story of the new use to which police dogs, (now called war dogs,) are put by the French comes from the Vosges.

An experimental squad of twenty dogs, the account says, is stationed near the front line of trenches, whence they are sent singly at night to range over the ground between the French and German lines in search of wounded Frenchmen, whom they have been trained to distinguish.

Each dog carries a small bottle of brandy tied to his body and also has a light attached to his collar. When a wounded man is found, the man pulls the string, to which a coil of rope is fastened, ties the rope around his body, and is then pulled back to the French trenches. The dogs work quite silently; so far none has been noticed by the enemy. They never assist Germans.

The authorities, it is said, purpose to extend the scheme to the rest of the front as enough dogs are trained—the training takes from six to eight weeks—hoping thus to save thousands of wounded who would otherwise be condemned to a lingering death by the impossibility of reaching them in positions exposed to the enemy's fire.

One rescue was recently made by Marcel Monniot, the Paris international rugby football player and oarsman, who saved a wounded officer who was lying exposed near a German trench. When Monniot announced his intention of bringing him in his comrades told him he would certainly be shot by the Germans, as it was broad daylight and the ground afforded no cover. Monniot replied:

"Don't worry. There's a fellow over there who rowed against me last year in the Frankfort eight. He's a good sport, and will tell the others not to shoot."

Lighting a cigarette, he strolled slowly across the thirty meters to the German trench, picked up the officer and started to return. Sure enough, the Germans did not fire; but Monniot was mentioned in dispatches and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

SHIELD RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

French Authorities Pile Sandbags as Protection from Shells.

PARIS, June 20.—Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of Fine Arts, has returned from Rheims, where he went to see what further damage had been done the Cathedral by recent German bombardments.

"Five shells fell in the Cathedral Thursday, causing additional destruction," he said in discussing his inspection. "Measures of protection naturally are restricted. Sandbags have been piled around the base of the exterior, and the most important parts of the interior have been walled around with planks, which save them from damage from shell fragments, but afford no protection against the explosion of entire shells. Everything movable has been taken to a place of safety."

GERMANS CLOSE IN TO TAKE LEMBERG; KAISER COMMANDS

Establishes His Headquarters at Pless, Silesia, to Direct Great Campaign.

TAKE 24 MILES OF TRENCHES

Russians in General Retreat Along Entire Front West of Galician Capital.

COMMUNICATIONS IN PERIL

Muscovites Still Have One Formidable Position to Which They Can Fall Back.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—After seven weeks' battering across Galicia, during which the Russians have been thrown back more than 150 miles, the Austro-Germans are today as close to Lemberg as were the Germans to Paris after their first dash across France last Fall.

An official bulletin issued in Vienna last night announced that the Russians had been in general retreat since 8 o'clock yesterday morning along their entire front after having been forced out of their position on the Wereszyca River, a short distance to the west of Lemberg.

Never, perhaps, since before the battle of the Marne, have the Teutonic allies appeared so confident of success. Having failed in their original plan of crushing France, they turned to Russia, reversed the order of their strategy, and now, judging by the expenditure of life and ammunition in Galicia, have staked their whole faith to so paralyzing the Russian Army as to permit of the throwing of a tremendous weight of men and metal into the western theatre, there either to break through the Franco-British line or force an interminable period of sanguinary warfare.

The Kaiser in Command.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the German Emperor himself has taken supreme command of the Galician campaign, establishing his headquarters at Pless, in Southeastern Silesia, as near to the front as practicable.

Meanwhile the German official communication records the further progress of the Austro-German forces toward Lemberg, both to the north and south of the city. It claims, as well, that the Russians have been cleared from parts of the Dniester to the south.

The great question England and her Allies are asking is whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Russian forces, can successfully emulate Joffre's tactics of last Fall and check the Austro-Germans at the gates of Lemberg. Optimists point out that the Grand Duke checked them almost at the gates of Warsaw, just as General Joffre stopped the Germans before Paris and Field Marshal Sir John French stopped them before Ypres, Dunkirk, and Calais.

It is argued, further, that even should Lemberg fall, the Russians can drop back to equally formidable positions, utilizing the rivers and swamps and other advantages of the terrain, and it is the British contention that they could thus hold out for months, England and France, in the meantime, sending to their aid men and munitions, if necessary.

Whether Russia has sufficient ammunition to meet the present strain is a question which cannot be answered in England, although the London papers say frankly that the shortage is acute. One of the Sunday papers characterized the situation in Galicia as "Russia's supreme emergency," and public interest is centred in that theatre, notwithstanding the hard fighting in progress along the western front. The sound of guns is audible at Lemberg, and possibly this week will see the culmination of one of the most interesting phases of the great war.

Thought Russians Demoralized.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Russian military critics point out that the Austro-Germans, in forcing their way through the passages of the lakes to the north and south of Grodek, apparently hoped to find the Russians demoralized after their rapid retirement. However, both on this front and on the Tanew line the regrouping was accomplished with equal efficiency and celerity.

"The Austro-German advance westward and to the southwest of Rawa Ruska is regarded as initiating a great turning movement to the north of Grodek and Lemberg."

An exodus of considerable proportions has already begun from Lemberg, says The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent.

The correspondent says that for June the weather has been exceptional. There have been persistent rains over the greater part of Russian and Galicia during the month. The rivers are out of their bounds, and owing to the wide extent of the marshy ground on either side of them the discomforts of the attacking armies are increased."

Russians Driven from Trenches.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London.)—The armies under General von Mackensen are continuing their advance upon Lemberg, the Galician capital, after capturing Grodek, and have taken Russian trenches, one after another, along a front of almost twenty-four miles to the northwest of the city, where too slow-

covites are making a desperate stand, according to a statement issued today at the headquarters of the German Army Staff. The statement says:

Eastern Theatre: Russian attacks against our lines in the vicinity of Szawle and Augustowo were beaten off. Our advance in small divisions resulted in the capture of advanced positions of the enemy near Budi-Greyseich and Zalesie, east of the Prasnysz-Myszyniec road.

Southeastern Theatre: South of the Pilica, troops under General von Woyrich have taken several advanced enemy positions during the last few days.

The armies under General von Mackensen have taken the Grodek position. Early yesterday morning German troops and the corps of Field Marshal von Arz commenced an attack upon strongly intrenched enemy lines. After stubborn fighting, lasting until afternoon, enemy trenches, one behind the other, almost along the entire front, extending over a distance of thirty-five kilometers (twenty-four miles) north of Janow (eleven miles northwest of Lemberg), Bisputin and Obersiedl and southeast of Rawa Ruska, (thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg,) had been stormed. In the evening the enemy was thrown back behind the high road to Zolkiew, north of Lemberg and Rawa Ruska.

Under pressure of this defeat the enemy also is weakened in his communication. Between Grodek and the Dniester marshes the enemy is hard pressed by Austro-Hungarian troops.

Between the Dniester marshes and the mouth of the River Stry the enemy has evacuated the southern bank of the Dniester.

Expect to Turn Russian Flank.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 20.—A feeling of distinct optimism prevails here regarding the outlook for the Austro-German allies in the forthcoming "third battle of Lemberg." The Russians have been losing ground steadily in the campaign across Galicia, which has lasted nearly seven weeks, and in spite of the repeated arrivals of reinforcements have been unable to hold any of the various positions taken.

The Russians' chances of making a stand seemed best when they reached the San, with Przemysl as the point of support, but the battered and half-ruined fortress was reduced and retaken speedily. With the arrival of the allies at the Grodek line, which constitutes the first outer line of the Lemberg defenses, a new phase of the struggle begins, which, seen from the Austro-German side, augurs promisingly for the attackers.

The Russians now seem in imminent danger of having their left flank turned before the great battle fairly begins. The Austrian Army, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, has been pushing the Russians northward on both sides of the San River for the past few days, being well within Russian territory on the east.

Hence General von Mackensen's army, while wheeling around north of Lemberg, need fear no counter-flanking attack from the north.

The Grodek line consists of a number of small lakes loosely strung together by the little River Wereszyca, which is excellently adapted for defensive purposes, the hills to the east being strongly intrenched. Therefore, although the Austrian forces are already reported to have captured the western part of the little town itself, the Austro-Allies will hardly make their main attack on Lemberg from the west, but will depend rather on driving a wedge through the Russian line around the headquarters of the Wereszyca to gain positions to the north of Lemberg.

General von Mackensen, in executing this plan, has already gained a foothold east of the Grodek line and threatens to crumple the Russian right at Lemberg.

Meanwhile General von Boehm-Ermolli, commanding the Austrian Army on Mackensen's right, is keeping the Russians busy on the lower waters of the Wereszyca, and will attempt to advance across the stream as opportunity offers.

South of Lemberg the Russians still hold some terrain on the right bank of the Dniester, but have been unable to prevent General Linsingen from pushing them inward towards the river, notwithstanding the fact that they have been heavily reinforced and have made desperate efforts to check the Austro-German advance. Further eastward the situation looks still less hopeful for the Russians.

German Regiment Wiped Out.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

In the Shavli region and west of the Nieman continuous fighting of a local character continues.

On the Narew front June 19 there was artillery firing near Ednorojets and Goudogorodok.

On the 18th and 19th the enemy conducted an offensive with strong forces in the direction of Rawa Ruska and on the front of the Grodek lakes, in Galicia, the enemy forces being largely recent arrivals from Belgium.

In the Dniester region stubborn fighting continues against enemy forces which crossed the river below Nitsiff.

Advancing from the river, the enemy succeeded in progressing as far as the villages of Koropets and Kosmierjine, but our vigorous counter-attacks with the bayonet threw him back, inflicting great losses. In the village of Kosmierjine alone he left over 2,000 prisoners and seven machine guns.

Between the Pruth and the Dniester on the 18th and 19th vigorous fighting continued. Near the village of Balamoutovaky we captured eight machine guns.

An earlier statement outlining the situation in the Baltic provinces, Poland, and Galicia on June 17 and 18 was given out as follows:

There is no change in the Shavli region. West of the Niemen River the German attacks in the directions of Suwalki and Kalwarya on June 17 and 18, delivered with small forces, were repulsed.

In the region at the mouth of the Rawka River the enemy began an attack on the evening of June 17, but everywhere was repulsed by midnight.

In Galicia, on the Tanew front, there were engagements with the advance guard, in the direction of Rawa Ruska on the night of June 17-18 there were actions in the region of Nowina and Ulicko. From details of the battle in the region of Lubaczow it appears that our cavalry on June 15 made an exceptionally dashing charge against the German infantry, during which the Ninety-first German Regiment was entirely sabred or dispersed. This attack caused a panic in the German ranks and arrested their offensive.

On the front Kamenny Ibrod-Komarno advanced detachments of the enemy attempted on June 17 to cut their way through the lakes of Grodek, but were repulsed. An artillery and rifle duel continues.

On the lower Niznow, near the villages of Goryglady and Dolina, the enemy threw great forces across the Dniester River, but all his attempts to debouch from the deep, winding Dniester were successfully repulsed near the villages of Koropec and Snowidow. Between the Pruth and the Dniester Rivers there were stubborn actions. Our troops on June 17 progressed on the front Omut-Bolan.

KILLED BY THEIR OWN GAS.

How Germans Suffered Told in Captured Officer's Diary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The official organ of the Government, the Messenger, dealing with the German attack, with aid of gas, on the Bzura recently, adds several new items of information regarding this German weapon.

It seems that the gas is made on the spot by treating manganese with sulphuric or muriatic acid. A number of barges laden with manganese were brought by the Germans up the Vistula to a convenient spot. Besides the known symptoms exhibited by those suffering from gas poisoning, it is now noted that the blood becomes so thickened as to flow with difficulty, which causes heart trouble. It is this effect which causes the most lasting troubles. Men who survived even inflammation of the lungs, which is the commonest consequence among patients who get over the gas, always experience heart-trouble and frequently have aneurisms in various parts, especially the internal organs and extremities.

One of the worst features of the gas is the fact that, while causing excruciating pain of many days' duration, it leaves the victim in full possession of consciousness and suffering mental agony accompanying recognition of his condition. The official organ states that every day brings new variations, and that it is evident the Germans have not yet perfected their invention.

A correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, writing from Warsaw, quotes from the diary of a captured German officer some interesting statements which show that the gas as at present used is a double-edged weapon. The German officer wrote in the diary:

"When the gas first began to be used by our army we were assured it would conquer all our foes without causing us any losses. It was a savage method, but would bring peace nearer. As a matter of fact, very different results followed its use. I was myself a witness of a case where half a company engaged in filling cylinders were all suffocated. The second half of the company was then put to work, but something burst and the gas spread all around. I was then on the staff, and the horrible gas reached even us, a long way off from the place where the cylinders were.

"The results, in fact, have been far from brilliant for us, while as to our foes, they were not one whit cowed, and tactically we never gained anything much from this gassing. I have been in many fights already which were opened by the use of gas, and can testify there has not yet been a case where we won exclusively through the poisonous gases."

$20,000,000 DAMAGE IN MOSCOW BY MOBS

500 Stores and Factories and 200 Houses Wrecked in Anti-German Outbreak.

PETROGRAD, (via London, June 21.)—Moscow suffered damage to the amount of $20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstrations, in which nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 private houses were totally wrecked.

The infuriated mobs turned the city into wild disorder, according to eye-witnesses. From music stores, pianos and other musical instruments were hurled into the streets, until the piles of wreckage made progress through these thoroughfares impossible. The rioters, heated with liquor, which they found in the demolished wine stores, became reckless in their pillaging, setting fire to and destroying many stores and apartments the owners of which were Russians. Of the total number of buildings destroyed only 118 belonged to Austro-German subjects.

The demonstrations, beginning early on June 9, lasted more than twenty-four hours. Buildings burned and crumbled to ashes, and the Fire Department, although active throughout the disturbances, found it impossible to cope with the flames, so extensive were the conflagrations.

The Moscow Council, at a meeting held on June 10, took measures to quell the disorders and prevent a repetition of the rioting. The number of fatalities is not known.

RUSSIAN CABINET CHANGE.

M. Makaroff Succeeded as Minister of Interior by Prince Cherbatoff.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says that M. Makaroff, Minister of the Interior, has been retired and that Prince Cherbatoff has been appointed his successor.

The correspondent adds that Prince Cherbatoff is not well known in public life, although he has been an active member of the Zemstvo and a Marshal of the nobility in Poltava Province.

It is possible that M. Makaroff's retirement is the result of the recent anti-German riots in Moscow which were uncontrolled for twenty-four hours and during which damage estimated at $20,000,000 was done, a large proportion of it to stores, factories and dwelling houses.

FRENCH CONTINUE SOUCHEZ ADVANCE

Attack from Fond de Buval Extends Their Line Five-eighths of a Mile Eastward.

GAIN GROUND IN ALSACE, TOO

Pushing On in the Fecht Valley—Two German Trenches Taken on the Meuse Heights.

LONDON, June 20.—French progress on three fronts is chronicled in tonight's official news from Paris. The French, following up advantages gained yesterday in the Fond de Buval, are tonight five-eighths of a mile nearer Souches; on the heights of the Meuse they have taken two lines of German trenches, and they report a further advance in Alsace along the course of the Fecht River. Elsewhere there have been violent attacks and counter-attacks, resulting in gains for neither side.

Following is the French official communication, issued tonight:

In the sector to the north of Arras, as masters of the Fond de Buval, we have delivered an attack toward the east in the direction of Souchez and advanced about one kilometer, (five-eighths of a mile.)

The artillery action continues to be very violent.

To the west of the Argonne we repelled a violent attack by the enemy and made some prisoners.

On the heights of the Meuse our troops attacked in the sector of the Calonne trench and carried two of the enemy's lines, making seventy prisoners, of whom two were officers.

In Lorraine, near Reillon, we repulsed two counter-attacks. A third counter-attack temporarily drove us back, but we almost immediately regained the entire position. A fourth counter-attack was arrested by our fire. We made about 100 prisoners.

Our offensive in the valley of the Fecht continues to make progress. We have taken additional prisoners.

This report of the day's fighting was given out by the War Office in Berlin:

North of La Bassee Canal and on the front north of Arras we repulsed several partial attacks with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

In Champagne a French division which attacked after blowing up a trench was shot down by our fire. French operations against our outposts in the forest of Parroy led to local fighting, in which we maintained the upper hand.

In the Vosges, Münster was heavily shelled by the French. Renewed enemy attacks in the Fecht valley and south of that point failed.

An enemy aircraft, one of a squadron which dropped bombs on Iseghem, in Flanders, without doing damage of military importance, was shot down. Several others were obliged to return. Another enemy aircraft was shot down near Vousiers, in Champagne.

PUSH LIQUOR BAN IN FRENCH CAMPS

Mayors of 60 Communes Close Up Whisky Shops—Smuggling Evil Grows.

PARIS, June 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The campaign in favor of the prohibition of the transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages in the military districts, with the exception of light wines, is making considerable headway. Two generals, Humbert and Roques, have recently issued orders to this effect, governing their forces, and now [illegible]

Temperance advocates find much material for their campaign in the demoralization reported from concentration points, where the troops find that time hangs heavier on their hands than at the front or at home.

At Rouen, which is filled with troops, the mail of the general commanding the Third Army Corps contains numerous complaints. English and French soldiers quartered there are forbidden access to drinking places, but according to Madame Texier of The Union Française, find ways of smuggling brandy and whisky into camp, sometimes employing children as intermediaries. When there is no child at hand there is generally a woman available for the purpose, adding another element to the demoralization.

From other points, Marseilles particularly, comes reports that many women, living on the Government allowance and free from the restraint of the head of the house—off to the war—pass their time in the cafés. To remedy this situation the Government decreed that the allowances should be withdrawn from the wives of mobilized soldiers who spent the money at drinking places. This is only partly effective and more stringent measures are demanded by temperance advocates among whom Jean Finot, editor of The Revue, makes an appeal for a "Civilian Joffre" to cope with the situation.

The Mayors of sixty communes have taken the matter arbitrarily in their own hands, closing every wine shop that persists in selling alcoholic drinks. Professor Jules Hayaux, Secretary of The Alarm, reports that certain chemists are selling a powder which enables drinkers to make their own absinthe out of pure alcohol.

RADOLINS NOT ARRESTED.

Were Ordered to Their Estate in Posen for Pro-Allies Sentiments.

PARIS, June 20.—Prince Hugo von Radolin, former German Ambassador to France, and the Princess von Radolin, The Petit Journal says, have not been formally arrested, as was reported from Milan last week, but have been ordered to their estates at Jarotschin, Posen, which they are not allowed to leave.

According to The Petit Journal, the reason for their banishment is that the Princess, who is related to the Radziwill family of Russia and the Talleyrand family of France, manifested sentiments which were resented in high circles in Germany. The Prince aroused equal enmity when he took her part.

Prince von Radolin, who is 74 years old, retired as Ambassador to France in June, 1910, after nine years' service in that capacity. The Corriere Della Sera of Milan printed, on June 17, a report that he and his wife had been arrested in April by the German authorities on a charge of espionage against that country.

FRANCE MAY CALL FAT MEN.

Will Probably Use 220-Pounders to Guard Communications.

PARIS, June 5.—The "cent kilos," the 220-pound men who heretofore have been exempted from military duty, are likely to be called upon for service in the auxiliary corps. The Chamber is discussing a law to revise all exemptions and assignments of troops in order to increase the effectiveness of the army at the front.

The 220-pound men are not considered fit for service in the zone of operations, but it is maintained that they are perfectly capable of guarding lines of communication and doing other service in the auxiliary department that would relieve men capable of actual fighting.

LOOK FOR AIR FLEET TO SWEEP ENGLAND

Germans Also Believe Aeroplanes and Submarines Will Conquer British Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—A "Neutral Observer," writing in The London Times, thus describes the confidence of the German people in their submarines and air fleet.

"Most Germans claim that the blockade of England is fully realising their expectations and many seem to believe that were it not for the extreme care taken by the submarine crews to avoid torpedoing neutral vessels many more English ships would have been sunk.

"The conviction is current in Germany that all British shipping of importance is practically at a standstill.

"I have heard great praise everywhere of the skill of the crews of the U boats. All the Germans with whom I discussed the sinking of the Lusitania prefaced their remarks by expressing unbound admiration for so magnificent an exhibition of German skill, and hope was everywhere expressed that the submarine warfare would be continued with increasing vigor. Much reliance is placed on the new type of submarine whose reported radius of action is 4,000 miles, but the great hope of the Germans lies in the combined action of the submarines and airships. It is their belief that this contest will soon take place in an attempt to destroy the British fleet which, according to the Germans, is hiding in terror of the submarines off the west coast of Ireland.

"This is to be the decisive trial-at-arms with England to which the Germans look forward with confidence.

"All Germans appear to have unbounded faith in the Zeppelins. Technical experts are arriving ceaselessly to produce a more efficient aeroplane. A German flight Captain informed me that the Taube pattern of aeroplane had been discarded by the authorities as unstable and wholly unsatisfactory for military purposes, in view of its inability to carry a sufficient load, and that the Germans were now exclusively making a biplane of the improved Farman type. In German opinion, the submarine has rendered obsolete all other types of warships. Great Britain's naval supremacy is deemed a thing of the past.

"Even in the most responsible quarters the hope is expressed that the neutralization of private property at sea, or at least some agreement relating thereto, may be brought about before the end of the war. To many Germans it is only a question of time before a phalanx of Zeppelins and aeroplanes, advancing four abreast in battle formation, will sweep over England, and in a night attack will destroy the chief arsenals, factories, &c., of the land and above all of London. Inquiries as to when this event will take place are met with the cryptic reply: 'When we have beaten the Russians.'"

WARNEFORD'S FUNERAL TO BE NATIONAL EVENT

All Britain Will Mourn at Obsequies—Paris Honors the Dead.

PARIS, June 20. — Arrangements for the funeral service at Versailles for Henry Beach Needham, the American writer, and Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford of the British Royal Navy Flying Corps, who were killed in an aeroplane accident last Thursday, have been canceled, and the bodies have been brought to Paris.

Mr. Needham's body has been placed in the mortuary chapel in the American Church of the Holy Trinity, awaiting a reply to a dispatch sent from the American Embassy to his widow, who is in the United States, asking for instructions.

Lieutenant Warneford's body will be transported to England tomorrow morning under a guard of honor. A military funeral will be held at London; it will be national in character, and will be befitting the man who was hailed as a national hero following his recent destruction of a Zeppelin single-handed.

Generals Gallieni and Gallopin and many other officers of the French Army and notable persons sent large quantities of flowers today to be placed around the coffins containing the bodies of Warneford and Needham.

A small aeroplane composed of flowers was laid on Warneford's coffin by the officers and men of the English Hospital. On the left wing was the Victoria Cross; on the right, the Legion of Honor. The propeller, composed of white roses, bears the inscription, "Honored by the King, admired by the empire, but mourned by all."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—L'Intransigeant says today that Lieutenant Warneford had informed a friend he intended to try to reproduce the looping-the-loop feat which he had done involuntarily when the Zeppelin exploded, but his friend warned him of the danger, and Warneford had apparently abandoned the idea. However, L'Intransigeant says spectators of the accident assert the position of the machine certainly gave the impression that he was about to try the looping feat.

Against this assertion it appears that neither man was strapped to the machine, as both bodies fell away from it. Warneford's falling 90 feet and Needham's 250.

Although Warneford was always regarded as a careful aviator, this loop-the-loop story is not taken very seriously.

Another air accident occurred in the vicinity of Paris today, but was unattended with loss of life, though several persons were injured. The dirigible Alsace, presented to the nation by Henry de la Meurthe, which flew over Paris this morning, was smashed in preparing to enter a hangar at Clairmart, a few miles southwest of the city.

Edgar MacAdams, the American sculptor who is working on a medallion portrait of Needham's mother, has taken charge of his personal effects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Daily Mail says there is a general desire that on its progress from France to Devonshire for burial, Lieutenant Warneford's body may be borne in public procession through London in order that the people of the capital may pay their last honors to the man who has made for himself so brilliant a name.

The Daily Telegraph prints a letter from a British officer who was a friend of Warneford which gives many graphic details hitherto unpublished of the aviator's escape after his destruction of the Zeppelin.

The writer, who was the last person to wish Warneford luck when leaving the aerodrome for his famous flight, says it was the failure of his pressure pump which caused him to land. This was only twenty minutes after the whole thing had occurred, and, accordingly, he knew must be in German territory. He got out of his machine and put his pump in working order, but was unable to start the engine. In the distance he saw two cottages, and after he had been on the ground some twenty minutes a dog began barking. Naturally Warneford was concluded some one was astir, and with frantic haste he put on full petrol pressure, opened the throttle, turned the propeller, and she started moving. He scrambled in, jumped the machine over a small ditch, took the field on the other side, and was enabled to gather enough flying speed to get the Morane in the air.

At a few hundred feet he could not see around because of the thick mist, so consequently he had to fly on and on until he was reasonably sure he was on our side of the lines. He continued flying without knowing where he actually was going for some two and a half hours. Then he thought he might reasonably come down and have a look around, and when he did so the first thing he saw was that he was about six feet over the sea. Therefore, he made for what he thought might be the beach, climbing all the time, and eventually got so far of climbing that he said to himself he would make a landing at any cost, notwithstanding the risk of hitting housetops or trees, so down he came nicely to the ground, but not being quite sure whether he was still in enemy country or not, he got out of the machine and fell fast asleep beside it. After some time he was awakened by some French soldiers and found he had landed at Cape Gris-Nez, only twenty yards away from the edge of a cliff with a fifty-foot drop.

DARDANELLES LOSSES HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

Those of the British at Avi Burnu Said to be Ten to Fifteen Thousand.

BERLIN, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.,) June 20.—The correspondent of The Associated Press in the Dardanelles has transmitted the following in an undated dispatch:

"British losses at Avi Burnu thus far are estimated at 10,000 to 15,000. The Turkish losses are somewhat lower, although the Turks now are constantly on the offensive, and often make bayonet attacks almost every night.

"Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German commander, is highly optimistic regarding the outcome of the operations. He declared to The Associated Press correspondent that not only are the British unable to make progress, but they are losing ground daily.

"With the British fleet unable to assist in the land operations because of the submarine menace, the British hold on Avi Burni apparently is not as secure as it was."

LONDON, June 20.—A Reuter dispatch from its correspondent at the Dardanelles says:

"The Turks are fighting most fairly. In one case a Turk, while under fire, dressed the wounds of one of our men. In another case a Turk left a water bottle with a wounded Australian soldier.

"A British soldier who had been lying wounded for many hours without food, far from the British trenches, was given bread by a Turk. Prisoners who have escaped from the Turks all assert that they were well treated."

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) June 20.—Turkish artillery on Thursday seriously damaged a hostile destroyer near Avi Burnu.

TURKS ACTIVE IN CAUCASUS.

They Make Up Their Heavy Losses in Men and Ammunition.

TIFLIS, June 19, (via Petrograd and London, June 20.)—Operations in the Dardanelles apparently are having no effect on the activity of the Turks along the Caucasian front. They are reported to have replaced in a comparatively short time the Ninth Army Corps, which was captured by the Russians at Bardus Kamysh. They also have restored and supplied with ammunition the Tenth and Eleventh Corps, which were seriously reduced in numbers by fighting and disease.

The main Turkish concentration is taking place against Olti, Melo, and Kiakim, outside of which line the First and Sixth Corps and the remainder of Halil Bey's army, which was defeated at Dilman, now are drawn up. In addition to attempting to prevent the Russians from outflanking Erserum the Turks are undertaking offensive manoeuvres.

Kurdish leaders who were responsible for Armenian massacres in the Van district have surrendered voluntarily to the Russians and are being deported to the interior with their dependents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) June 20.—The following official statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

"In a battle near Olti (Transcaucasia, fifty-five miles west of Kara) 200 Russians were killed and prisoners and war material were taken."

ANSWERS GERMAN HERE.

London Paper Insists Translation of "Scribbler" Sneer Was Correct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—Replying to the contention of the Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette that it incorrectly translated him when it represented him as saying that after the sinking of the Lusitania "the White House was for days besieged by the bloodthirsty gang of scribblers," The Morning Post now says:

"In the original German as printed by the Cologne Gazette the statement is, 'Für Tage war das Weisse Haus umlagert von der blutdurstigen Schreiberrotte.' It will be seen that the translation that appeared in The Morning Post is literal. The only possible question that could be raised is whether 'schreiber' is rightly given as 'scribblers.' There is hardly veiled contempt in the expression 'schreiber' when it is applied to the lowest grade of clerk, and its employment in reference to the journalists in question, as the context shows, is intended to be derogatory. The German correspondent had such words as 'Journalist' and 'berichterstatter' at his disposal.

"He cannot claim that the word should have been translated by 'writer' for a writer, as the word is understood in English, is rendered in German by 'Schriftsteller.' The German correspondent obviously intended to convey the impression that is made in England by the use of the word scribbler."

GERMANY PAYS SPAIN.

Indemnity of $45,000 for Five Spaniards Shot at Liege.

MADRID, (via Paris, Monday, June 21.)—The German Government has made a full explanation and has paid an indemnity of 180,000 marks ($45,000) for the lives of five Spaniards who were shot by mistake at Liège last August.

The Spanish Government has declared the incident closed.

AMMUNITION FAMINE LAID TO GERMAN SPIES

American Correspondent Says Magazines in Russia Have Been Blown Up.

John F. Bass, an American war correspondent, who has been with the Russian Army in the east since last August, returned yesterday on the American liner New York on his way back to Chicago. He received a slight wound in the back of the neck from a piece of shrapnel on Jan. 1, during the fighting on the Bzura River front.

"The Russian Army," said Mr. Bass, "is short of ammunition, artillery, rifles, and powder, which is chiefly due to a number of their magazines and ammunition depots in Russia having been blown up by German spies. One of the largest of these explosions was at Petrograd. The Germans have a regular system of espionage in Russia, and some of the spies are officers in the Russian Army, who were of German descent or German born. One of these army spies was hanged at Warsaw while I was there. There was also a great deal of German influence in the Russian Court, through which the spies obtained information of the movements of the army.

"If the Russian Army can obtain plenty of ammunition, artillery, and rifles it can hold the Germans and kick the Austrians. I have seen a small army of 5,000 men drawn up in the rear of a battle line waiting to take the weapons and ammunition of those who were either killed or put out of action.

"Indeed, I have known many cases of men being sent into the trenches unarmed to take the rifles and cartridges of those who were out of action. It was the only thing the Russian commanders could do under the conditions they had to contend with."

Fire Damages Berlin Gas Works.

LONDON, June 20.—The retort houses of the Berlin municipal gas works were completely destroyed by a great fire which broke out yesterday afternoon, according to a dispatch from the Amsterdam correspondent of The Central News.

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ITALIANS STORM PLAVA HEIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

urally commanding and further strengthened by art, have been one after another taken by assault. Attempts to assume the offensive by numerous seasoned troops have been constantly repulsed. The heights of Plava, our infantry, well supported by artillery, has given a fine example of tenacity and bravery.

Later this bulletin was issued:

Rain and fog today hindered the operations in the mountainous parts of the theatre of war. However, in the zone of Monte Nero, it has been possible to complete and reinforce the Italian occupation by making possession of positions commanding the routes of Plezzo.

On the Isonzo we repulsed two counter-attacks during the night against the positions recently captured around Plava.

On Friday night an enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on a hospital train leaving the Cormons station. The engineer was wounded and slight material damage was done.

According to statements made by Austrian prisoners, the Austrians are completing their armament by transporting over the mountains heavy artillery of the 305-millimeter class. The Italians already have their heavy guns in position, having transported them to the front in unmounted sections.

RETURNED SAFE FROM RAID.

Austrian Warships Damaged Italian Bridges and Signal Stations.

VIENNA, June 20, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An Austrian official statement, concerning the bombardment last week by Austrian war vessels, of several points on the Adriatic Coast of Italy, has been given out as follows:

Several of our cruisers and torpedo boat units on Thursday and Friday undertook an expedition along the Italian Coast from the frontiers of the Empire to Fano. They damaged the semaphore stations at the mouth of the Tagliamento River and near Pesaro, and the railway bridges near Rimini, across the Metauro and Ariolo Rivers. All the units returned safely.

EXPECT AIR RAID ON VENICE.

Inhabitants Ordered to Screen All Lighted Rooms.

VENICE, (via Chiasso to Paris.) June 20.—Reports having been circulated that the Austrians are preparing to make new air raids over Venice, a military order has been issued that windows shall be so screened that the light will not show through them. If a light is seen at a window the military guard will order it extinguished.

Failure to comply with the order of the guard will result in a shot being fired through the window.

MARCONI A LIEUTENANT IN AEROPLANE CORPS

D'Annunzio and Prince Lanza di Scala Made Lieutenants in Lancer Regiments.

ROME, June 20.—The following nominations of prominent men as officers in the Italian Army were published tonight:

Guglielmo Marconi, as a Lieutenant in the Aeroplane Corps; Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, as a Lieutenant of Novara Lancers; Prince Lanza di Scala, under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as a Lieutenant of Florence Lancers.

HUNGARY TO SEIZE GRAIN.

Will Take Over Entire Cereal Crop with Exception of Maize.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Zurich says:

"The Hungarian Government has decided to sequestrate the entire cereal crops of the new harvest, with the exception of maize. A war grain monopoly will be established under the Ministry of Commerce with a capital of 20,000,000 crowns (about $4,000,000) to regulate the whole grain trade, including export and army supplies. The embargo will continue until August, 1916.

"Farmers will be permitted to reserve a supply of grain for their own households in the proportion of 40 pounds per head per month. Private consumers may have 22 pounds."

Italy Orders Correspondents Away.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) June 20.—Newspaper correspondents who have been sending from Chiasso stories concerning the developments of the Italian campaign have been requested to leave the frontier, the Italian Government believing they were in a position to send news dispatches to foreign countries which would give valuable information to the Austrians. The majority of these correspondents have gone to Zurich.

GERMANS HOPE FOR NOTE TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

that the submarine U-29 was destroyed by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag" has aroused intense popular feeling in Germany. It may react on the question of a continuance of war to the knife on British shipping. It would not be a surprise if the demand "Avenge Weddigen" became an insistent popular slogan.

The alleged confirmation of Weddigen's tragic end through "British treachery" has only just been received, although in navy circles it had long been suspected. A naval authority said to me today:

"We all felt all along that Captain Weddigen had been a victim of unfair tactics, for Weddigen was too skillful and able a master for his submarine to have been lost in an honest fight. This confirmation of British treachery will have no effect except to make our commanders more careful about halting and stopping suspicious merchantmen."

CAUSES SURPRISE IN ENGLAND.

London Comment on Eugen Zimmerman's Berlin Article.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—The London Times says: "The article by Eugen Zimmermann in the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, in which he admitted both the justice of the American attitude regarding the supply of munitions of war and the justice of the British attitude regarding food supplies to Germany, has caused a great hubbub in the German newspapers. The unexpected admissions of the Lokalanzeiger are strongly indorsed by the Socialist press and violently attacked elsewhere.

"Apart from this particular dispute, the German newspapers generally seem just at present to be in a curious state of agitation. The sensational National Zeitung has made such a fuss about some insignificant German propaganda which is supposed to have aimed at communications with England about peace possibilities. Evidently there is also great difference of opinion about the economic consequences of trouble with the United States. At least an obscure statement on this subject is contained in a speech delivered on Wednesday by Baron von Wangenheim, President of the Agrarian League."

The Times then quotes at length from von Wangenheim's remarks, in which he urged against any "feeble submissiveness" to the American demands, and adds:

"This is obviously the voice of Prussian conservativeness and agrarianism protesting against opinions which they know or believe to be had in industrial and shipping circles."

SAYS GERMANY WON'T STARVE

Food Shortage Only 12 Per Cent., Professor Ballod Asserts.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—Lecturing in Berlin recently to the War Committee, including representatives of the Grand General Staff and various official bodies, Professor Ballod, of the University of Berlin, said, according to a Times dispatch, that the shortage in Germany's food supply amounted to only about 12 per cent., and that the attempt to starve Germany had failed.

The danger now to be averted, he said, was that excessive optimism might result in waste. If the war lasted another year, Germany would have to practice very great economies. There would be sufficient bread and potatoes, but the situation with respect to meat was much less favorable. The authorities probably would be forced to reduce by one-half the consumption of meat and beer. He appealed for voluntary economy in all directions.

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SPILL WINE OF DEATH IN AMERICANS' HONOR

Division of Russian Infantry Inspected at Work in Poland Trenches.

SCENES BOTH GLAD AND SAD

Sympathy and Confidence Is Evidenced Between the Officers and Their Men.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

GREAT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 12.—In my diary of April 21 is written the name of a Russian General who gave us a day of days because of his friendship for America. Thank heaven, we rose early that day.

Our way lay straight west over the road the Germans had marched to attack Warsaw and again on the retreat. They came within eight miles of the city and were expecting to crown a King when the Russian guard arrived—but that is history, not reminiscence.

Down this road we came bumping in the German ruts and wondering whether the aeroplane flying high above would *expend a shell upon so small an object as an automobile. It did not, and we* arrived at ——, the headquarters of the commanding General.

Here we met Mr. Goutschkoff, former Chairman of the Duma, and his wife, a delightful pair of warriors. Mr. Goutschkoff gained experience fighting with the Boers, and his wife is a Red Cross veteran of the Japanese and Balkan Wars. They showed us the corps, division, and the field hospitals, splendid examples of medical efficiency.

The corps hospital, in a whitewashed house, was complete to operating table and chloroform. The division hospital had been installed in a church, but was now in tents, bricks from the shell-demolished structure served as a floor. Pallid, wistful school boys, we should call them, acted as orderlies, and women, driven to their heaven-sent mission, were patiently suffering in mind for the wounded in body.

A light tramway had been constructed from the division hospital to the corps headquarters to save the wounded the bumping over the roads, an indication of the care given to Russian wounded and also of their number.

Polish peasants were being fed with the soldiers' food—poor victims of a war not theirs. Hospital sights are very depressing, and I was glad when I had finished our investigation.

Cheered by Sound of Cannon.

What is the strange psychology that causes the mind depressed by the sight of wounded men to be cheered by the sound of the cannon that wounded them, the popping corks of the wine of death? What is it causes the drunkard to gladden at the sight of liquor, the drug victim to smile at the poisonous needle? Is it that, born to die, we have an affinity for what destroys and draw back only when too late? Whatever the explanation, our party brightened as the guns began to sound above the carriage wheels which bore us on the third stage of our journey.

A shell hole blocked the road before the General's door, a chance visitor which had killed a sentry at the rear one day while the General was on the firing line.

The General himself was in the garden, a kindly man who welcomed us with a short speech as representatives of the great American nation, in which he had spent delightful hours and which he delighted to honor. The division was ours to command.

A cavalry drill was arranged, and a revue of infantry. He was about to bombard a German sap. Yes, and if we wanted to very much we could enter the trenches. But we must be careful. He would never forgive himself if we should be hurt while his guests. Then interested questions as to the success of the San Francisco Exposition, and before we knew it we were among a sotnia of Cossacks of cavalry—called sotnia from the number sot—100 men.

The Cossacks are humpy looking men with round fur caps and sheepskin coats. They never wash or shave. Also they have more wives than teeth. Yes, I have been to Buffalo Bill's and seen them, too. Apparently Buffalo Bill has got them all. At least I have not seen any of that kind in Russia.

The Russians know something about this reputation. When I first came to headquarters the Grand Duke asked me as a pleasantry to pick out the Cossack officers. This was puzzling, as no one present could come within my preconceived opinion of them, least of all the three blonde, close cropped young men who always smiled so affably at my opinion.

When the soldiers were dismounted there was nothing to indicate the Cossack, unless it was that the horses seemed too nervous to drill. But when they mounted and swung into line! Sons of Castor and Pollux! Nothing but international polo can equal it.

They wheeled, and they countermarched, and they charged. They formed a skirmish line on foot, and they leaped back on their mounts. I cannot describe it, but the cinema can—cinema, the modern war correspondent.

My admiration for the horses was so unbounded that an officer loaned me his mount, a velvet-mouthed animal with a trot that one could either sit or rise to; and thus we came to a regiment of infantry drawn up for review.

This regiment contained 3,000 men as we saw it. It had already lost 6,000 killed and wounded. I wondered how many of the original number remained.

General Greets His Men.

The General greeted his men heartily. "Good morning, boys," said the General.

"Good health to your Excellency," roared back the regiment.

I had already learned that the General loved his men. The tone of the men's reply showed that they loved their General. And how they stood at attention! Developing that cohesion of mind that will hold them together when the next great trial comes.

I had a good chance to look them over as we rode up and down the line. I saw that the officers set good examples in bearing to their men. In particular I noticed a red-bearded captain holding a great curved sword, and I thought of a story John McCutcheon brought home from the campaign in Belgium, and grinned right in the review—almost.

The regiment turned into column and, band leading, passed before the General.

The Russian quickstep is three and one-half miles an hour. The stride step is slow and long. It gives the sense of the inevitable, and of those hordes which have been so often advertised at the expense of the remarkable organization and military preparation through which Russia, alone of the Allies, was able to cope with Germany at the outbreak of the war.

The men marched to their cantonments in the trees a block away, broke *ranks, and gathered along the edge of the woods to look at the man with* the camera and the officer in the strange yellow overcoat. Then I noticed how well their uniforms blended with the background. If they had taken cover, not a man could have been seen.

Still on horseback, we continued to the battery that was to shell the sap. I have seen batteries well hidden in straw stacks and in woods and dug into the ground, but this one was like a bug in a rug. Fifteen feet away a gun could be seen, except along the line to the rear, upon which the sighting point was established.

In this glade we set the moving-picture machine to make a scenario of a Russian battery in action, but our picture was short; the second shell landed in the sap itself. We in the peaceful glade had seen what appeared to be a man and widowhood had become death to men and widowhood.

Where the Wine of Death Was Spilled

Now we were to visit the place where the wine of death was spilled. A hard gallop over a natural bridle path, a visit to a battery of heavy artillery of the type the French have recently copied, a lighter and faster-shooting type than the German or English, another little ride and we are dismounting before a platoon of infantry at the edge of a wood.

An embarrassed round-faced boy with sergeant's stripes and a cross of St. George on his chest steps forward and shouts a report to the general, quite drowning the reports of rifles, which had been growing louder as we approached. An agile middle-aged colonel steps out of the woods like Robin Hood, and, after introductions, we advance on foot.

The colonel is explaining that the outbreak of the war found him in a garrison on the Afghanistan border as we reach the communication trenches and Thompson shouts from the rear:

"I suppose that this is the wine cellar, Colonel, through the stuff.

Cellar of the wine of death it is, and even as we later proceed to the firing trench shuffling feet and tender hearts bear the bier all that was mortal of a soldier of the Czar. Ivan Ivanovitch had survived the fifty days' butchery from Lodz to Warsaw and back to the Rawka to fall before a sniper's bullet. Brave, patient, uncomplaining Ivan! He has pushed the Czar's borders from the Baltic to the Pacific, and now his steady walk is driving it to the Mediterranean Sea, this time to remain. A large army has preceded him here and, some day, a Czarer one will follow before the war is over.

But now to lunch.

The trench winds continually to prevent enfilading fire and to limit the effect of a fortunately placed shell. Around one of the curves we find a cave opening to the rear. In the cave is a table and on the table all kinds of good things to eat—caviare, sardines, cheese, canned lobster, cake, marmalade, olives, radishes, cold meat—and to drink tea, much tea, weak tea, sweet tea—only tea. Like other Europeans, the Russians do not drink water. How often have I longed to turn on the faucet and get one real cold drink of water!

We eat heartily to the smattering fire of rifles and the occasional burst of a nearby shell. Soon music comes to wait on appetite; a soldier with an accordion plays the lays of Russian peasantry. From elsewhere in the ground appear two mustached soldiers, face each other, and begin to dance.

The "Lady" Partner.

The "lady" partner is bespangled with a cross of honor won in light housekeeping with a bayonet (on outpost duty.) "She" shows a nice proportion of embarrassment and coquetry to her partner, who has this post of distinction because he is one of the few men of the company who have lived through the whole war to date.

I realize now that I should have brought a recording talking machine as well as a cinema. The sounds of modern war are more impressive than the sights, even as they are in the hospitals. The film will show the dancing men, the dreamy musicians, the noble General and his officers, but memory must supply the music, the rifle fire, and the bursting shells.

I linger over the meal. It is my great hour; to them only a break in the monotony of trench warfare.

Luncheon over, we advance again—our party reduced by the General's order to himself, the Colonel, Thompson, Prince Toundortoff, Count, and me; ah, yes, there also is our good friend Colonel "Billy."

We pass through a labyrinth of communication and supporting trenches filled with curious soldiers thronging to see the strangers and so into the firing trench.

This is a splendid affair, with a shrapnel proof head cover and loopholes about two feet apart. By means of a step cut in the bank a second line of men can fire above the roof. The Germans are firing freely, but the Russians, with admirable discipline, are not returning a shot or "rubber necking."

Through the loopholes little can be seen, as it is not safe to look from one for more than a moment. A periscope is therefore produced and I am enabled to take a deliberate look over the battlefield.

I see nothing. Yes, I see an occasional puff of vapor, where the snipers are working, then by focusing a field glass into the periscope I detect about a block away the wire entanglements of the German army and behind that a line in the earth where lies the firing trench.

Crack—Bluck!

I have been too deliberate. A good glass has detected the periscope and a sharpshooter has hoped to find a weak spot where the officer's head is. "Fooled again" I think with unreasonable spite as I move on.

Now Thompson has the machine up and is grinding away at a real battle scene. The Germans are firing quite fast, the crack of their rifles, the bluck *of the bullets in the parapet, and the strange crack-whistle of those flying* overhead being continuous.

Shells are falling to our left. It is as noisy as a battle scene in a theatre and no danger of fire. No, nor panic here. Our General, however, has not been on the stage. He smiles quietly and says "boom" when a shell explodes near and "boom" as a bullet whistles by. The soldiers are stolid and keep well away from the loopholes.

Thompson wants to climb out of the trench to take the smoke puffs across the way, but meets a smiling refusal. So he has to turn his camera and take the bullet-torn trees behind to show he is at the front.

A Review in the Trenches.

The "show" over, we review the rest of the regiments in the trenches standing beside their loopholes, as on parade. One young giant is so much on parade that a well fed stomach half blocks this passage. The Colonel pokes it playfully and the recruit straightens up with a delightful and embarrassed grin, very anxious to please the regiment's father. Where else is found this particular relationship between officer and man?

Again we zigzag through the approaches, the drunken staggerings of the wine of death. The regimental volunteer meets us, a twelve-year-old typical kind. His face is wet with honest sweat from carrying our presents—two empty shrapnel cases and fuses. He is freckled and sunburned. He has a speech to make, but has forgoten it. And there is not an American boy alive who does not envy him. How "Skinney" would run like everything "to come on over."

To horse, and the reserved battalion roars a hearty farewell. A hospitable battery fires a salute, and as an echo resound the shells exploding in the German trenches.

Ten miles of glorious sunset back to dinner and a real surprise—drinking water—not iced, but boiled and cooled, from a regimental pump, stuff. The meal and the officers stand at "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" swells through the darkening forest.

The guest from far-off Illinois tries to utter a word of thanks, but compromises with a vigorous use of his handkerchief. A strange fog is around the flickering candles. I would like to have companions like these in the event that the event that——

I look through the shattered window, and, as in confirmation of my thought, see the sun set, flashing like a battle flag from across wire entanglements.

However, this was the reception given an American by the Fifty-fifth Division of Russian Infantry.

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American Beef for French Army.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—The British steamer Bollington Grange, Captain Brodie, sailed from here for Dunkirk, France, today, with a cargo of beef for the French Army. The Allan liner Sardinian sailed yesterday for Glasgow, with a miscellaneous cargo.

PLEADS WITH BRITISH FOR STRICT ECONOMY

London Banker Says It Is Imperative for Public to Save to Meet War Loans.

TRADE IS SLIPPING AWAY

Money Finding Its Way Into Hands of Less Thrifty Classes and Gold Exports Growing.

LONDON, June 4. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A London banker, in a long letter to the press, pleads for a great national wave of public and private economy in England. Such a campaign, he urges, is necessary to enable the nation to meet the financial problems of the war. These problems are the raising of sufficient internal loans to meet the colossal war expenditure, the adjustment of the external balance sheet, in other words, paying other nations for the enormous purchases which England and her allies are making.

The "trade balance" against England for the present year is estimated in excess of $5,000,000,000. "This balance," *he says, "will have to be provided either* by borrowing largely in America, a course to which there are serious difficulties and objections, or by selling sufficient American securities to cover the deficit, or by sending gold. Any of these methods is likely to prove difficult but the necessity of adopting some way out is shown by the rate of exchange between the United States and various European countries.

"As the balance of indebtedness grows, so the exchange rates grow more unfavorable, and so do the imports cost more and more. For this reason, Russia is at this moment paying nearly 30 per cent. over the normal price for all her imports; Germany, over 13 per cent.; Austria, 20 per cent.; Italy, 10 per cent; France, about 3 per cent., and Great Britain, about 1½ per cent.

"So long as we export gold as freely as the exchanges warrant, they cannot, of course, go much more against us. But it is necessary to recognize that the maintenance of our free gold market will certainly involve a heavy strain on our gold reserve. We are the only market left from which gold can be obtained, and, while most of the gold newly mined comes here, we are obliged owing to the pressure of our own and our Allies' imports, to let much go. A good many millions have been exported in the last two or three months, and the flow continues. It is of very great importance to London, as the world's financial centre, not only that our gold reserve should remain secure, but that we should not have to abandon our traditional role as the world's free gold market. But the more we import the greater our indebtedness and the more difficult do these two tasks become.

"We are brought back again then to the paramount necessity of economy, such economy as is being practised today by the German people. We import nearly 300,000,000 pounds worth a year of food, about the same amount of raw materials, and nearly 200,000,000 pounds of manufactured articles. Every pound's worth of food wasted, of meat, petrol, rubber, tobacco, unnecessarily consumed means a pound's worth more import and a pound more in the bill against us. We should import only absolute necessities and produce everything in this country that we possibly can. To import what is superfluous means to reduce by so much the money available for Government loans, contributes by so much to the difficulty of keeping our gold reserve and system of credit intact, and makes it by so much more expensive to obtain our vital supplies of munitions and raw materials.

"It must be remembered that owing to changed war conditions there is a great risk of our consumption actually increasing. One effect of our lavish expenditure is to transfer a large amount of income from the wealthier to the poorer classes. A large redistribution of wealth is in process. So far so good. In itself, no doubt, excellent, but not if the money which, in the hands of the wealthy, would be saved, is, in the hands of its new possessors, simply spent. Money is being taken out of the pockets of the investing classes and being redistributed in the form of higher wages, war bonuses, separation allowances, and so-forth, among the non-investing classes. Consumption is therefore likely to increase, and consumption of a kind not necessary for the conduct of the war.

"More food, drink, and tobacco will be consumed; more labor employed in services not contributing to the national strength; more time unprofitably spent; less money saved. The class which is so greatly enriched by the war is not the very poorest class, in which case extra expenditure would be justified, but mainly the artisan and better paid working class, which is already comfortably off. It is not as if saving were any sacrifice to them. Their own interest and that of the State absolutely coincide. It is, indeed, madness of them not to save in this period of their exceptional prosperity against the certain day of shrinkage in the future. And the State is in need of their savings and will pay them a good rate of interest.

"What is greatly needed, then, is to encourage and facilitate the investments of small savings in the war loans. It is good for the State and good for the investor. In the last German war loan the number of subscribers was stated to be only just short of 2,000,000. It would be surprising if the subscribers to our war loan numbered 30,000."

MORE BRITISH CREDIT HERE.

Suggested That Part of New War Loan Might Establish It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 21. — The *Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:*

"It is anticipated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech in the House of Commons today on the war loan, will have something to say on the general aspects of the financial situation. Broadly speaking, the situation is sound, but there is one disquieting feature, viz., the lowness of American exchange.

"We are and have been for some time buying immense quantities of goods and war material from the United States. New York Stock Exchange is now adverse to us and we are compelled to pay part of our indebtedness to America in gold. In the past week nearly £5,000,000 in gold has been taken from the bank of England for New York. As The Statist points out, New York does not need this gold and it is being taken simply because there is no other method of remittance available.

"What is wanted to prevent the depletion of our gold reserve is the establishment of large credits in the United States upon which we can draw for payment of our liabilities in that country. One means of doing this would be to float a part of the new war loan in America. The possibility of this is responsible for the rumor that the new loan may be issued free of income tax, which would certainly be a very substantial inducement to the American investor."

SOUTHERN BOY DIES IN WAR.

Lieutenant Clark Was the Son of Chattanooga Rector.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—The Rev. Dr. Loaring Clark, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church here, and Mrs. Clark today received a telegram from army officials at Ottawa, Canada, announcing the death of their son, Lieutenant Charles Loaring Clark, from wounds received in Flanders, where he was serving with the Third Battalion Queen's Own Rifles from Canada.

Young Clark, who until the beginning of the European war had lived in this country since he was 9 years old, was educated at Sewanee Military Academy and at the University of the South. He would have graduated at Sewanee this year. While at college he won medals for oratory. He left Chattanooga last August to enlist with the Canadian forces.

JOWETT THINKS WAR MAKES US CALLOUS

Preacher Tells Londoners Multitude of Horrors Has Dulled the World's Senses.

AMERICA GROWING SERIOUS

Chief Danger Here, He Intimates, Is Delay—To Spend the Summer in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—Bronzed and in the best of health, but profoundly moved by the agonies of war, with which the last few days have brought him into closer touch, the Rev. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, arrived in London today and renewed acquaintance with his old nonconformist friends.

Dr. Jowett came to England on a solemn mission, he informed a Daily News representative. His preaching engagements will keep him in this country during the summer, after which he will probably return to New York. A week in London in wartime has made a profound impression on him and he also *speaks of the growing seriousness among the American people.*

"We are witnessing a resurgence of devilry which is truly appalling. The baser passions have been aggressively frightful and cruel. Animalism is at large and it is like a raging boiling sea, which has burst its dykes.

These were Dr. Jowett's words to his hearers at the West Kensington Congregational Church yesterday.

"We are hearing things every day," he continued, "that tend to dim our apprehension. I was in New York when the Titanic went down and the city spoke in whispers, such was the dread in our souls. Now a score of fishing trawlers can go down, a dozen merchant ships can sink, a dreadnought can be torpedoed and we scarcely catch our breath. The danger in the United States just now is the danger of delay. Even the horrors of the Lusitania are being dulled by the way we say it was softened by the coming of further horrors until a cushion of familiarity comes between us, and the reality of the whole thing no longer catches us on the raw. We are becoming callous by custom."

Dr. Jowett took the view that we were losing our sense of proportion of the horrors of this war by being made familiar with them every day in the newspapers, and that the descriptive adjective was becoming inadequate. But there was a growing seriousness in the world, he said. "During my four short years in New York I have never known the people to put on such seriousness as in the last few months," said Dr. Jowett.

NEW MUNITION FACTORIES.

American Locomotive and Western Electric to Open Kenilworth Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

KENILWORTH, N. J., June 20.—The Kenilworth Borough Council has passed a resolution giving two of the largest concerns in the country, the American Locomotive Company and the Western Electric Company, the privilege of locating branches in Kenilworth to manufacture munitions of war for the Allies. The material will be made here and the cartridges are to be finished abroad. The building in which they will locate is owned by John M. Kennedy of Philadelphia. The factory covers an acre of ground and is now occupied by the Texoleum Company.

The plant will nearly double its present size and employ between 500 and 1,000 men. Landowners and residents of the borough urged the Council to allow the factory to locate here. The Council voted unanimously on the proposition.

LORIVANA (Monopole Size) 3-for-25 cents

We can't afford to advertise a cigar until by long test we prove it's something the public wants—this is one.

Hundreds of thousands of our customers pick it first among our fine domestic brands. They find its Havana aroma tonic—just mild enough to be as free from heart flutters as a man in sound health.

That there was room for such a cigar is proved by our constantly increasing sales.

By the box of 50, $4.00.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Away With Trap-Door Union Suits!

THE common or trap-door variety of Union Suit is a bifurcated botch. You tried it once, only to vow "Never again!"

Rockinchair Union Suits are cut just like your trousers. They open *on the outside of the leg*, with two buttons in plain sight and instant reach.

No flap, no fuss, no fumbling—no binding, no bother—*no other Union Suits like them.*

Rockinchair Union Suits

$1.00 to $5.00

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

URGES CALL TO SCIENTISTS.

Professor Armstrong Would Organize Britain's Scientific Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.—Professor H. E. Armstrong, in a letter to The London Times, urges the Government to organize the nation's scientific resources. He says:

"It is well known that men who are versed in chemistry and the properties of explosive materials and who might during all these months have rendered great service in perfecting their production and in improving them have not been consulted. One of two men to whom the service ammunition of all the armies of today is due is still with us and an active scientific worker. In no other country would it have been possible that such a man should not have been called into consultation."

After referring to the fact that Professor Fleming, whose authority on matters of wireless telegraphy and electrical engineering have been described by Lord Curzon as "high not only in the estimation of this country, but in that of the whole world" has been ignored. Professor Armstrong says:

"I am in the same position as he is. Though I have had fifty years' experience as a chemist, particularly in connection with materials now being used in the manufacture of explosives and of natural and artificial organic products, I have never once been consulted. The only request for my assistance I have received since the outbreak of the war came from a German gentleman long naturalized as a British subject."

Professor Armstrong urges that the Royal Society should be organized.

"In my opinion, unless the Royal Society be organized as a whole forthwith in the service of the State," he says, "as well as provided with an efficient active executive in full sympathy with the situation, we shall deservedly sink into insignificance, because the peers of science will have shown themselves to be collectively unimportant and without a due sense of their public responsibilities."

DENMARK JAILS GERMANS.

Would-Be Deliverers of Interned Officers Get 14 Days Each.

LONDON, June 20.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that three Germans who were recently indicted on charges of attempting to help interned officers of Zeppelins to escape have been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. One who was allowed to go back to Germany under heavy bail is not expected to return.

Two of the men arrested in Denmark represented themselves to be Americans, but it was established that this claim was not true. They were charged with having made elaborate plans to aid in the escape from Denmark of the officers of two Zeppelines wrecked last February off the Danish Coast.

GERMAN AIR RAID POLICY.

Officials Say They Bombard Open Towns Only in Retaliation.

BERLIN, June 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, the German military authorities assert that up to the time of the allied aeroplane attack on Karlsruhe German airships and aeroplanes had bombarded only places of military importance, except on occasions when it has been stated explicitly that the raids were in retaliation for attacks by the Allies upon open towns.

Queen Victoria of Sweden and the family of Prince Maximilian of Baden narrowly escaped injury from bombs dropped by French aviators in the raid on Karlsruhe, according to the same agency. One bomb struck the roof of the castle above the bedroom occupied by the Prince's children, and another exploded above the chamber of a Swedish lady-in-waiting, Baroness Hochschild, the statement asserts. One of the occupants of the castle at the time of the raid was the Dowager Duchess of Baden, an aunt of Emperor William.

SEES END OF AUSTRIA NEAR.

Will Come More Quickly Than Is Imagined, Serbian Premier Says.

ROME, June 20.—Premier Pachitch of Serbia, interviewed by the correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia on the future relations between Italy and Serbia, is quoted as saying:

"Their relations must be most friendly. Serbia needs Italy, her civilization and her progress, that she may expand liberally, living her life according to her national interests. On the other hand, Italian industries need the Serbian market. Neither country has imperialistic ambition. They wish to live and let others live."

Regarding the effect of Italy's entrance into the war Premier Pachitch is said to have declared:

"It will hasten the day on which peace will be definitely signed. The end of Austria is nearer than any one thinks. Rumania must follow the example of Italy."

Austria Loses Half Foreign Trade.

ZURICH, June 20, (via London.)—Statistics, which have been gathered here, purport to show that Austria's imports for 1915 thus far have declined 55 per cent. over the same period last year and her exports have dropped 45 per cent.

The Man in the Tower Points to Palm Beach

ONCE in a blue moon New York men show an UNUSUAL flash of intelligence as the dog days approach — amounting almost to inspiration.

★ ★

We invented the roof garden here—and most of the Summer drinks.

★ ★

This Summer the "Palm Beach Suit" idea is taking fashionable New York by storm.

★ ★

In the offices, the Stock Exchange, the hotels, the streets, the theatres — EVERYWHERE you encounter a growing number of Palm Beach Suits.

★ ★

The old ultra-conservatism which has kept men perspiring has been swept away by this balmy breeze from the Southland.

These Weber and Heilbroner Palm Beach Suits at $10 to $12.50 are the sane Summer idea—the finest grade of the fabric, cut and tailored to conform to Weber and Heilbroner ideals.

Readily washable—unstretchable and unshrinkable.

There is no more waiting to see if the other fellow will wear one.

Everybody's doing it.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 845 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1908 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 30 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Saks Norfolk Suits
$17.50, $20, $23, $25

Saks Norfolks lead double lives, for they are equally at home in a bunker or on Broadway

¶ We have developed something wholly new in men's Norfolks. We have made a "twosome" of sport and style. We have cut these Norfolks with a beauty of line such as no Norfolks ever had before. We have added to the characteristic looseness and ease of a sporting garment the spirited touches of smart street clothes. So much so, in fact, that you don't have to go to a country club to wear a Saks Norfolk—*it looks right anywhere.*

¶ Shown in blue serges, homespuns, cheviots, plaids, checks, herringbones, and fancy colorful fabrics by the score. Tailored in full and semi-Norfolk models, with plain patch or flap and button pockets, and any number of variations in the general style treatment. With long trousers or knickerbockers.

Men's Norfolk Suits—$9 to $23

In silks and linens and white flannels, plain or striped, in a liberal range of snappy models.

Separate Sport Coats for wear with white trousers

Daring Shepherd Plaid Velours	$6.00
Saks Knit Coats, greens and heathers	$10.00
Smart Foreign Knit Coats	$15.00
Plain Serge Coats	$7.50 to $12.50
Blue Flannel Coats	$10.00 to $12.50
And Khaki Coats at	$3.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street
Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Today an important sale of

1500 Men's Finest Straw Hats at $1.95

regularly $3.00 to $7.00

The entire sample line used in the showrooms of the various agencies and home offices of the famous makers, Messrs. Balch, Price & Co. of Brooklyn.

The lowest price Hat made by this house is $3.00.

The very best split straws, Sennits, Milans, Leghorns, Bangkoks and Mackinaws. All the best styles of the season. All perfect. Naturally a greater variety than any one store would ordinarily carry. GREAT VALUES.

Continuing today, the most opportune and most important Men's Shirt Event of this Season, our Semi-Annual

Sale of 12,000 Men's Shirts at $1.15

Fabrics are highly mercerized imported silk-like cotton fabrics, woven Madras, Russian cords, superfine mercerized cloths with fine satin stripes, and genuine English crepes, mainly in exclusive designs. Soft, plain, negligee or pleated bosom shirts, with soft or stiff cuffs; all sizes from 13½ to 18 neck—and in all sleeve lengths.

Included in this great sale are ALSO:

White Figured Sport Shirts
Fine mercerized fabric, with the new adjustable collar, half or long sleeves.

White Sport Shirts
Fine mercerized fabric, new pointed collar, short or long sleeves, soft cuffs.

Colored Sport Shirts
Fine mercerized fabrics, also some in fine silk-and-cotton weaves.

Dress and Dancing Shirts
All tucked bosoms, fine mercerized fabrics, specially adapted for Summer wear.

A very special offering today of

Men's all-silk Union Suits at $2.35

our regular stock prices $4.00 and $5.00

There are 500 Suits plain white, and 100 Suits in white grounds with fancy colored stripes. High-grade tub silk that launders excellently. Undergarments of class and coolness.

Fine Mercerized Pongee Cloth Underwear,
Athletic Shirts and Drawers, special at 85c

In white only, with satin stripe. Sleeveless shirts, knee-length drawers. All sizes. These rank in the aristocracy of Summer underwear. Their price is ECONOMY exemplified.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Summer Closing Hours.
Until July 2, daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M. Closed all day Saturdays through July and August.

Clearance Sale Young Men's Summer Clothes

The De Pinna clothing season is essentially earlier than that of most metropolitan establishments.

Young men in colleges and young men preparing for a Summer vacation, accustomed to being outfitted by De Pinna, make most of their selections at the beginning of the season.

The standard of De Pinna clothes—following the code of conservative smartness laid down by the young men of America and England—is acknowledged.

There are no experiments—no errors. Consequently the De Pinna clearance sale has two marked attractions peculiar to itself.

It is early enough to be of genuine season-long value to those who buy now.

And the clothes are of a standard everywhere recognized.

Everything in this sale is m the regular stock.

Young Men's Suits

Consisting of flannels, English homespuns and Summer cheviots in the prevailing English stripe and plaid effects; and the De Pinna standard blue serge and blue unfinished worsteds.

Sizes, 33 to 40.

All cut to the latest English single-breasted models—one, two or three buttons; with the straight, narrow trousers.

Also an assortment of English Norfolk suits, of imported homespuns—ideal vacation suits; sizes, 33 to 38.

Formerly priced up to $35.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $22

Golf and Sport Coats for Young Men

Made of imported knitcloth and desirable cheviots, correct sporting shades.

De Pinna standard of tailoring, seldom found in such coats.

Sizes, 33 to 38.

Specially Priced at $12.

Flannel Outing Trousers

One broken line of striped flannel trousers, made of English cricket flannel—formerly priced at $6.

To be Closed Out at $3.75.

An unusually desirable line of white and striped outing trousers, of English cricket flannels, $6.

Outing Shirts and Summer Haberdashery

In connection with these suits and sport clothes, the De Pinna Haberdashery Department is showing the newest and most desirable things.

Outing Shirts, of silks, Oxfords, madras and flannels.
English Foulard Ties.
Duck and Panama Hats.
Soft Collars.
Tennis and Golf Stockings.
Also a complete assortment of sport shoes—plain white buck or white buck trimmed with Russian leather.

No Goods Sent on Approval During This Sale.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

VILLA TO SUBMIT PLAN TO WILSON

One Report Says Angeles Will Offer It; Another That He Has Deserted Villa.

CROSSED BORDER SECRETLY

El Paso Has a Story That Huerta Is on His Way to See Him.

CHANGE AT CAPITAL SOON

Carranza General About to Enter the City—"First Chief" to Stay at Vera Cruz.

EL PASO, June 20.—Civil and military representatives of the Villa Government will submit a plan for the pacification of Mexico to the Washington Government, probably the latter part of this week, it became known here today.

It was understood the plan had the approval of General Villa, that General Felipe Angeles had gone to Washington to represent the military, and that Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Foreign Minister, would reach the border in a few days, en route to Washington to represent the Conventionalist civil government.

An unconfirmed report here is that Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico, is on his way from New York to El Paso, presumably to confer with former Mexican leaders.

It was understood that one of Huerta's daughters is already in El Paso, but inquiry at the address given elicited a refusal to discuss the question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Carranza agency here announced today that it had information that General Angeles and his staff arrived at Juarez, Mexico, on Friday night, and it was reported that Angeles had taken refuge in the United States. Juarez is just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas. Angeles is Villa's principal commander. Recently stories have been in circulation that they had quarreled.

According to the advices received by the Carranza agency, the authority of which is not disclosed other than by the statement that "information from the same source has been invariably trustworthy," part of Angeles's staff is in El Paso and part in Juarez, and all declare that they will not return to the front. The agency's statement says:

> The Constitutionalist Agency is informed that General Angeles and his staff arrived in Juarez on Friday night, and it is reported that Angeles intends to take refuge in the United States. Part of his staff is in El Paso and part in Juarez, but, according to the message, all declare they will not return to the front. They are keeping themselves secluded from all except their intimate friends, and all admit that the recent defeat at Leon was a virtual annihilation of the Villista forces and that Villa's days are numbered.

Other reports say the Government here said Angeles had left Villa and was now in the United States en route to Boston, Mass., to visit his family.

May Join Mexicans Here.

One explanation advanced was that Angeles was coming to the United States to confer with some of the many prominent Mexicans who have been living in exile, taking no part in the revolutionary activity, but who lately have been planning to form a coalition with some of the forces in the field to enable them to get the "active moral support" which President Wilson announced in his recent statement the United States soon would give some group.

Villa's reported disagreement with Angeles, coming on the heels of the split between General Carranza and his Commander in Chief, General Obregon, encouraged some officials to believe that out of the tangle might come a new alignment comprising the best elements of the Carranza and Villa factions, forming an organization which might, if successful in dominating the situation, win recognition by the United States.

The American Government is taking no hand in the developments, watching closely the changes in Mexican politics, in the hope that they augur an eventual restoration of peace.

To Occupy Mexico City.

The Mexican Constitutionalist agency here announced tonight that Mexico City would probably be occupied by the Constitutionalist forces within twenty-four hours. General Obregon, commanding the main army of the Constitutionalists, has reported that he is moving north on Aguascalientes.

This information agrees with advices that have been received by the State Department recently. For several weeks the department has been expecting the forces of Zapata, who is allied with Villa, to evacuate Mexico City.

The Constitutionalist agency confirmed today the statement telegraphed to the State Department from Vera Cruz that four members of Carranza's Cabinet had resigned. According to the agency, the resignations were due to a newspaper controversy between two sub-secretaries.

The belief prevailing here, based on advices from Special Agent Silliman of the Department of State, is that the resignations were really caused by the refusal of Carranza to agree to the suggestions of the United States for pacifying Mexico. Little information on the subject has reached Washington, but it is taken for granted that the Carranza cause in in danger of a collapse, owing to the unwillingness of the "First Chief" to show a sympathetic disposition to the effort of President Wilson, made known in his warning of June 2 to the Mexican factions, to adjust their differences.

VERA CRUZ, June 20.—The Constitutionalist forces surrounding Mexico City report progress in their movements. It is stated that they expect to enter the capital the middle of the present week.

General Carranza will remain in Vera Cruz.

COLORADO AT GUAYMAS.

American Expedition Finds Quiet in Yaqui Valley.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 20, (By Wireless to San Diego.)—The Colorado, with several hundred marines aboard to be used to aid, if necessity arises, American settlers in the Yaqui Valley imperilled by Indians, arrived here at 9 o'clock tonight and found that conditions in the valley were quiet.

No recent attacks by Yaquis on foreigners have been reported.

FEAR THOUSANDS WILL DIE.

Red Cross Workers Call Urgently for More Mexican Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The American Red Cross made the following statement today:

"So desperate are conditions throughout Mexico, as shown by several reliable reports just received at American Red Cross headquarters from widely separated sections, that it may be solemnly asserted that there will be many thousands of poor creatures in their graves by the end of the present year for want of a mere pittance of corn, unless there are more generous Mexican relief contributions.

"Following the reports of yesterday that a special agent of the Red Cross found very distressing conditions in Monclova, where two carloads of corn and beans are being distributed, came reports today that 20,000 peons are on the verge of starvation in the vicinity of Pachuca, and that Consul General Arnold Shanklin, temporarily at Vera Cruz, has completed arrangements to convey to Pachuca several carloads of grain which have been shipped to him at Vera Cruz by the Red Cross. Conditions in and around Pachuca are fully as deplorable as in any part of Mexico.

"The offices of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, Boston, have received and forwarded to the Red Cross a report that is several days old, in which emphasis is laid on a statement that there was food in Pachuca for not more than four days. Many of the people facing death by starvation are old employes of this American company. The company has offered the Red Cross a very acceptable contribution to cover the cost of three carloads of corn, beans, and flour, to be shipped to Pachuca. This shipment will go forward promptly.

"Strange as it may seem to people in the United States unfamiliar with that part of Mexico, a blighting frost was an ally of the revolution in the devastating line early in May and absolutely destroyed the young growing corn which had been planted in the Pachuca territory. The elevation there is high, and heavy frosts are not uncommon. When one shipment of six carloads of corn was taken into Pachuca as long ago as May, hundreds of starving Mexican women endangered their lives by struggling to pick up grains of corn that fell through the cracks in the bottom of the cars. It was found necessary by the owners of the corn to station a guard around the cars while they were being unloaded.

"One report from the Pachuca section says people will die like flies there in the next three months unless food can be procured in substantial quantities from the outside. Another correspondent recalls a prophecy he made in a report from the ancient and picturesque city of Guadalajara last November, to the effect that before the middle of 1915 actual starvation would be at the door of thousands of well-to-do persons in Mexico who theretofore had never so much as thought of wanting for anything. He reports from Guadalajara now that his prophecy has come to pass, and advises that thousands of human beings will be in their graves before the end of this year unless assistance is given.

"The Red Cross today authorized the Secretary of its El Paso (Texas) Chapter, Dr. C. F. Braden, to buy and furnish to responsible persons in Aguascalientes, Mexico, a quantity of bandages and medical supplies to meet the very urgent needs of many sick and wounded Mexicans there. Dr. Braden telegraphed that there was great suffering in Aguascalientes."

CARRANZA BUREAU CLOSES.

Denied That Party Differences Are the Cause.

The Mexican Bureau of Information, organized about a year ago for the purpose of placing the Carranza side of the Mexican question before the people of the United States, is going to close its offices, and the last bulletin was issued yesterday. One reason for the discontinuance of the bureau, which now has offices with the Carranza Consulate General in the new Equitable Building, is said to be the fact that the Carranzistas consider Villa beaten.

It is denied that the differences in the Constitutionalist ranks, as indicated last week by the resignation of four of his Ministers, and still later by the cabled report that the First Chief had switched his headquarters to San Juan Bautista Island, in Vera Cruz Harbor, had had anything to do with the discontinuance of the bureau.

Yesterday's bulletin says:

The greatest internal danger for Mexico has passed; the international question lies in the just, humanitarian, and democratic hands of the great Northern President, who, we trust, will not fail to stand by the Mexicans in their aims, ambitions, and in their tremendous struggle for industrial, social, and political freedom."

TO USE OLD CRUISER AS SUBMARINE BASE

Navy Will Train Men for Flotilla on the Columbia, ex-Commerce Destroyer.

WILL BE GRANT'S FLAGSHIP

New Chief of the Service Pushes Reorganization — Twelve New Vessels Now Near Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Captain A. W. Grant, until recently Commander of the dreadnought Texas, who was selected to take charge of the entire Submarine Service of the United States Navy, is beginning to evolve his plans in the direction of making the submarine arm of the American Navy the best in the world. Captain Grant was told when he received his assignment a few weeks ago, from Secretary Daniels, that the Navy Department was convinced, as a result of the lessons of the war in Europe, that the submarine had come to stay, and that it was regarded as a vital new element of national defense.

Captain Grant was instructed to reorganize thoroughly the Submarine Service of the navy, to discover the faults in personnel and material, and study the question of submarines with the idea of providing the United States with the best Submarine Service of any navy.

The first step in this direction was the creation of the office of Chief of the Submarine Service, to which Captain Grant, who will soon become a Rear Admiral, was appointed. Now, as the second step, Secretary Daniels has ordered the cruiser Columbia, which for several years has been held in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard, to be placed in commission.

The Columbia will be used as a flagship for Captain Grant, as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. It will also serve as a schoolship for the purpose of training officers and men for the submarine service.

Captain Grant has just left Washington, where he has been in conference for several days with Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral Benson, the new Chief of Naval Operations, and the chiefs of the various naval bureaus, charged with duties affecting submarines. Since his appointment Captain Grant has been studying the submarine flotilla and the best means to provide for manning the new submarines that are under construction.

"In order to man the twelve submarines now rapidly nearing completion," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "orders have been given for the immediate establishment of a school on board the flagship of the Atlantic submarine flotilla for the instruction of personnel, officers and enlisted men. From this school crews competent to man the new vessels will be selected as they may be delivered by the contractors and accepted by the Government.

"The instruction will be both theoretical and practical, the submarines already in commission being used for practical work, and it will cover such periods of time as may be necessary to fully familiarize the personnel of a submarine with the vessel to which they are detailed."

When the Columbia joins the Atlantic submarine flotilla, the Prairie, now acting as flagship, will be utilized as a tender for the submarines in commission. The Columbia will be the largest submarine schoolship in the world.

The Columbia was designed as a commerce destroyer. The Minneapolis, her sister ship, is the only other vessel of the kind in the navy. They were two of the fastest vessels in the world at the time they were commissioned. The Columbia was one of the ships forming the flying squadron of the Spanish-American war. She is very large, having a length of 413 feet over all and a beam of 58 feet. The vessel is considered ideal for the purposes for which she is to be used. Her displacement is 7,350 tons and her speed 22.80 knots.

It is expected that Congress, at its next session, will authorise a large number of submarines. At the session which ended on March 4 last provision was made for sixteen submarines of the coast defense type to cost $500,000 each and for two large sea-going submarines, each costing over a million, and to have twenty-five knots speed, if possible, but not less than twenty knots speed in any event.

Not counting the old Holland, or the unfortunate F-4, which was lost near Honolulu, the present and prospective strength of the submarine arm of the United States Navy, in vessels built and authorized, is: Submarines built, 37; submarines building, 22; submarines authorized, 18, making 77 in all.

PASTOR'S THEORY ALL RIGHT

But Dr. Magill's Practice in Child Raising Belies His Sermon.

The Rev. Andrew Magill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, L. I., prepared a long and erudite sermon on the best methods of rearing children, for yesterday morning's service in his church. He chose as his text: "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

A talk on infant mortality by Dr. Herbert F. Noble preceded the sermon and one healthy person in the church was not in the least interested in the subject—that was Charles Magill, aged son of the pastor, whose sermon on child rearing was awaiting the conclusion of the physician's discourse. Charlie started a war dance on the seat beside his mother, and romped out into the aisle and back into the next pew when she tried to reach him. Then he climbed over the intervening seat and back beside his mother, after considerable persuasion on her part.

The subject of the preacher's sermon had already been announced, and the amused congregation waited to hear what change youthful Magill's calisthenics might make.

"These theories of mine might not seem to work out," said the Rev. Mr. Magill, glancing at his son, "but they would have if we had been out of church."

In the sermon that followed there was some talk of the advisability of using the rod when occasion demanded.

BRING $600,000 IN GOLD.

Aided by U. S. Gunboat, American Miners Leave Mexico Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Last night the receiving clerk at the Selby Smelter at Crockett wrote $600,000 on a receipt which was handed across the counter to two American bronzed miners from the Manzanillo country, Mexico. Outside, the gunboat Yorktown slowly steamed a circle that took it on its course to Mare Island.

Dodging the raiding bands of Mexican rebels and bandits, the two men arrived in Manzanillo several weeks ago with 518 bars of dull yellow metal. It represented the clean-up of over a year's run in the Empore and Cinco mines back of Manzanillo. "Mexican assessors" had failed to find it in its hiding places.

The two men, their identities are not disclosed, met with another obstacle when they arrived at Manzanillo. This was an embargo placed on the exportation of the gold. To remove the embargo the Government at Manzanillo requested one-fourth of its value. It was assessed at $400,000 by the Mexican authorities.

Then the Yorktown, under Commander Raymond D. Hasbrouck, dropped anchor in the harbor. The two American miners borrowed a shore boat, and went aboard. The case was laid before the Commander of the gunboat. By methods, the character of which was not to be learned, the gold was taken aboard the Yorktown.

NEW DEVICE TO GUIDE SUBMARINE PILOTS

Hudson Maxim Invents Indicator to Show the Position of Craft Under Water.

FOR USE OF UNITED STATES

Government May Have the Exclusive Rights—Present $17,000 Cost Cut Down to $1,000.

Hudson Maxim has invented a new position indicator for submarines which he believes to be at once cheaper and much better than those now in use. This implement will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on this. He said yesterday that while it had not yet been granted, he understood it would be obtained without difficulty, and that the device would enable the Captain of a submarine to find his position on a map at any time, within a hundred feet or so.

"There are position indicators of an English design in use in all the navies of the world," said Mr. Maxim. "Their work, however, is cruder; there was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies. The device, also, costs only $1,000 to install in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs $17,000. It could, of course, be used on any ship as well as on a submarine.

"As to a device to enable a submarine to locate another vessel without coming to the surface, there is no one, so far as I know, who has come anywhere near solving this problem. Every offensive device in the history of warfare has in the end been answered by a defensive instrument, and I have no doubt that in time some one will invent a reply to the submarine. But there is no sign of it yet."

Mr. Maxim is experimenting with an improved periscope, but was reluctant to discuss this part of his activities. Both this and the position finder, he said, would be offered to the United States Government as its exclusive property, and the Navy Department already had allowed him to inspect the submarines at present in use in order to find the improvements most needed.

STABBED ON ELEVATED.

Hand Reaches In Window and Slashes Face of Hugh Kahl.

Hugh Kahl, 25 years old, of 245 Bleecker Street, returning from North Beach with a woman, was stabbed in the face and head by an unidentified person while southbound on a Second Avenue elevated train at Fourteenth Street station last night.

Kahl was seated near the door with the woman, when, as the train started to pull out of the station, a hand holding a knife was inserted in the window from the platform and repeatedly slashed Kahl's face.

The train proceeded to the Eighth Street station, where Dr. Dwyer of Bellevue Hospital was summoned and stitched his wounds up. The woman disappeared.

FOUR STABBED ON STEAMER.

Reserves Called to Quell Rioting on Excursion Boat.

When the steamer Ajax with two barges in tow, on which 2,500 men, women, and children had gone for an outing to the Forest View Grove as the guests of the Melville Social Club, arrived at the Hamilton Avenue Pier, in Brooklyn, after 10 o'clock last night, there was a rush for the gangplanks and the crowds swarmed in haste to the shore.

Policeman Hansbury of the Hamilton Avenue Station heard that there was a riot on board the steamer, and sent for the reserves. After they had arrived and enforced order among the crowds battling for a chance to get off the boat, they took charge of four men suffering from stab wounds and hurried them off to the Long Island Colleges Hospital.

They could get from the excited excursionists only most confusing accounts of what had happened. From the Captain of the steamer they learned that word had arrived at the cabin when the steamer was opposite Christopher Street in the North River that a score of men on the steamer were fighting with knives and that full speed ahead had been ordered to get the steamer and barges with their panic-stricken passengers to Brooklyn.

The four wounded men were James Maloney of 135 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, suffering from a serious wound in the chest; Thomas Dugan, cuts on the body and right leg; Charles Brenner of 198 Baltic Street, cuts on the head and neck, and William Fitzgerald, suffering from a dislocated shoulder and cuts on the body.

Maloney was the only one seriously hurt, and he will recover. At the hospital these men said that bad feeling had arisen when the excursionists were ashore, and that it developed in some way that they did not understand into a free fight as they were nearing the end of the trip. They said that their part in the affair had been defensive, and that others, who had not been taken to the hospital, had been stabbed also.

KILLED IN INCENDIARY FIRE.

Boy Suffocated and Parents Rescued Unconscious.

Fourteen-year-old Herbert Jensen was suffocated by smoke and his parents, Gustav and Annie Jensen, narrowly escaped the same fate early this morning in a fire set by an incendiary in the four-story brick building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Feldman's Pharmacy, and the three upper stories consist of living apartments. The Jensens lived on the top floor.

The fire started about 1 o'clock this morning in the bottom of the dumb waiter shaft and spread upward, mushrooming at the top. Patrolmen Furiong and Herman of the Bergen Street station, searching the house, found Mr. and Mrs. Jensen senseless on the threshold. They were revived by a pulmotor.

The boy Herbert was found dead under his bed.

Storekeeper Reported Missing.

Mrs. Harriet Jones of 145 Wadsworth Avenue reported yesterday to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that her husband, James A. Jones, was missing from home. Jones keeps a store in the 181st Street section, and was last seen at 9 o'clock on Friday night at St. Nicholas Avenue and 182d Street. He was wearing a green cap, a mixed blue suit and a Vandyke beard. His wife said that he had been despondent for some time.

Dies In Hotel Lobby.

Herman Goldstein, a retired shoe dealer of 481 West 174th Street, dropped dead last night in the lobby of the Hotel Holley at 56 Washington Square. He had been seated on a bench in Washington Square Park talking to his niece when he complained of illness. She assisted him to the hotel and asked for a physician. Mr. Goldstein was 69 years old. The body was removed to Mr. Goldstein's home.

FORECASTS

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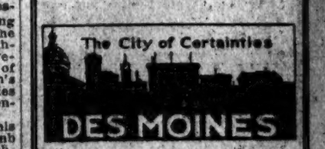

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Write for interesting descriptive booklet.

Greater Des Moines Committee
Dept. B Des Moines, Iowa

8 DROWN, 3 LOST AT ATLANTIC CITY

Continued from Page 1.

sea ahead of them with the rush of the wave that carried them all. Leach, who was a poor swimmer, started after her, but was unable to keep up in the surge of the water and sank twice. He was on the point of losing the fight when he was reached by a powerful man dressed in street clothes who hauled him back into shallow water and then went back for Miss Creamer.

This man was Mattiack, who with Crowe had been standing on the boardwalk when the wave tumbled in and had rushed down to the beach to save the trapped bathers. With Leach safe, Mattiack started out after Miss Creamer and reached her after she had become unconscious.

The rescuer took her under one arm and tried to get back to the beach, but her dead weight was too much and the two fell down together. Crowe, too, had plunged in and helped out some of the bathers nearer the shore; but as he went out farther, he, too, was swept off his feet and drowned. His body was recovered by other life-savers.

Lillian Creamer, when the wave drove the whole party away from the beach, tried to reach an anchored life buoy, but was carried past it and away from the shore. Charles Walz of 916 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia, a volunteer who had been watching the bathers from the water's edge, managed to reach her after she had sunk and started her back toward shore, but he himself was unable to bear up under the strain and went under. Walz was eventually taken ashore by others, and Roger Creamer and Craig were helped back by other rescuers. But another death already had been added to those of the Creamer party.

John Lisle, a prominent young lawyer of Philadelphia, was in bathing while his wife and two-year-old son lay upon the sand a little distance away. When the big wave poured back out of the slue he saw Marian Creamer throw up her hands as she went under and he plunged in after her. He had almost reached her side when he sank suddenly, and though life guards who were close behind him dragged him out at once physicians on the beach found that he was dead. His death was attributed to heart failure.

Swimmer's Body Lost.

Arnold had been swimming out just beyond the Creamer party and was seen only once after the undertow started back. Several life-savers had started after him, but when they reached the place where he was last seen there was no further sign of him. The body was not recovered.

Frank Brigham and his brother-in-law, Dr. Coultes, were caught in the midst of the undertow, but, being good swimmers, were easily making their way out when Brigham heard a call for help from a boy only a short distance away. He turned back after shouting to the doctor, and started after the boy, but the undertow caught him, too, and, becoming exhausted, he disappeared at almost the same time as the boy whom he was trying to save. Dr. Coultes, fighting his way toward the two, was struck by a tremendous wave and hurled back on the beach, where he was lying senseless when picked up by other rescuers.

The news of the accident had spread up and down the water front, and within a few minutes thousands of persons were pouring toward the Chelsea Avenue beach. Fathers and mothers whose children had left them were running frantically about. Every one who had become separated from friends or family ran down to the water's edge crying for those whom they missed. The police reserves from all over town were called out to keep the crowd back, and pulmotors from the gas company were sent down to the water front, where every physician who could be found had been summoned.

Heroism of Rescuers.

That the death list was not much larger was due to the heroism of other bathers, who promptly rushed down into the danger zone, aiding in the launching of lifeboats and swimming out to drowning bathers at their own extreme peril. Earl Collins, son of the proprietor of the Gladstone Hotel, who had fought his way almost to Marian Creamer's side when she sank, afterward pulled another girl out of the water just as she had given up the fight.

Margerum, one of the life guards first on the scene, carried in several bathers, but was knocked unconscious by striking a can buoy and had to be rescued himself. Oscar Channel, his partner, pushed a lifeboat out into the water with the assistance of a stranger who said that he never had rowed a boat before, but thought he would try it in the emergency. The boat was upset a moment later, and when Channel, beating his own way back to shallow water with extreme difficulty, turned to look for the man he found him crawling ashore and dragging an unconscious bather with him.

Within half an hour the whole episode was over; the undertow had diminished to normal proportions, all the bathers who had not gone under in the first moments were safely ashore, and lifeguards were trying to recover the bodies of those who had been lost.

Meanwhile most of the bathers, strollers, and loungers along the water front had collected near the scene of the disaster, and for the rest of the day crowds stood about the Boardwalk and the beach. There were no further accidents reported, as most of the bathers had become cautious and left the surf.

3 DROWN NEAR NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Bank Clerk Loses Life While Swimming Off Edgemere.

The warm weather attracted great numbers to the water in the immediate vicinity of New York yesterday, and three drownings, together with a large number of narrow escapes, were reported to the police. One of the persons drowned was James Raymond Brumer, 20 years old, a bank clerk, of 355 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

Accompanied by George P. Little of 348 Chauncey Street, Brumer started out from the bungalow maintained at Ocean Breeze Camp, Edgemere, L. I., by a number of bank clerks connected with the American Institute of Banking, yesterday morning for a swim in the ocean. Both were good swimmers, but the sea was very rough, and by the time they had gone out shoulder deep the undertow caught them up and swept them out to sea.

Their cries for help were heard by a number of bystanders on shore, two of whom, Herbert H. Perry of Richmond Hill and Dr. George Ginsburg of 1,872 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, plunged in fully clothed, and started out after the two. A rowboat also started from the beach, but had much trouble in making headway against the waves. Meanwhile, Montague M. Sterling, Secretary and Treasurer of E. Fougera & Co., importers of drugs at 90 Beekman Street, Manhattan, whose Summer home is on Beach Forty-second Street, got out in his catamaran and managed to look for other man he went under.

He hauled him aboard, and Perry, who had given out and was unable to reach Brumer or to get back, also managed to make his way to the catamaran and was hauled aboard by Sterling. Brumer, however, had gone under and was not seen again.

Two Drown in the Shrewsbury.

Two Poles whose names have not yet been learned were drowned early yesterday morning in the Shrewsbury River near the Highlands. With three others they were rowing their boat up the river, when it capsized. Not one of the five could swim, but three of the men managed to cling to the upturned boat until they were rescued. The rescued men said that the remaining two had not come to the surface after the boat capsized, and said that they worked on a farm near Highlands. The river was dragged in search for the bodies, but up to a late hour last night they had not be recovered.

Body Found Off Astoria.

The body of an unidentified man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River off Camelia Street, Astoria, and was towed to a near-by dock. It had been in the water many days, and it was sent across the river to the New York Morgue. A gray sweater and part of a pair of dark trousers were on the body.

Four Philadelphians Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Four Philadelphians were drowned while bathing today. Theodore George, 48 years old, a boiler inspector at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, lost his life in the surf at Wildwood; Herman Rosett was drowned in a small stream in Montgomery County, while Max Rudnik, 24 years old, and Charles Heiligman, 16, were drowned while swimming in the Delaware River.

Boy Drowned Off Randall's Island.

A group of a dozen boys from the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island were bathing off the northeast corner of the island at 8:30 o'clock last night when John Leavy, 16 years old, got out beyond his depth. At his cries the other boys started to his aid, but before they reached him he had gone under. Patrolmen Smith and Murphy of Harbor Squad B came up in a launch and grappled for the body, but they did not find it.

RESCUER VICTIM OF THIEF.

Mazur's Money Stolen While He Saves Boy in Park Lake.

While Morris Mazur, 20 years old, a clerk out of employment, was rescuing a boy from drowning yesterday afternoon in the Harlem Mere in Central Park, opposite East 106th Street, some one stole all the money Mazur had in his coat on the bank of the lake, and took with it the address of a prospective employer who had promised to find him work today. An unidentified boy, about 6 years old, was sailing a boat at the edge of the lake, when he slipped from a projecting rock into the water. Attracted by the cries of the women and children near by, Mazur, who was sitting on a bench, threw off his coat, jumped into the lake, and brought the boy to the surface and carried him to his mother.

Then Mazur found that 20 cents, all the money he had, had been taken, together with the address of a man living on upper Park Avenue, who had met him a few minutes previously in the park, and, sympathising with his misfortunes, told him to call today and he would find him a job.

Mazur was requesting Lieutenant Ayres, at the East 104th Street Station, to help him find the man who had promised him the job when a policeman entered the station and reported that an unknown child had been rescued in the lake. The police offered Mazur money for food and lodging, which he refused, on the ground that he didn't want charity. Mazur says his home is at Malden, Mass.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.

The Annalist, every Monday, reflects commercial conditions and discusses financial operations in a way that interests students of economics, merchants, bankers, and all other men of business and affairs. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

A Straight Road to Shoe Comfort

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PLAN FOR GOVERNOR TO SUPPLANT 'BOSS'

Constitutional Convention Considers Proposal to Make Executive Real Leader of State.

CALLED MACHINE ANTIDOTE

Drastic Revision of Administrative Methods, with Appeal to People in Case of Deadlock.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 20.—The "Appeal to the people," to which Charles E. Hughes, when Governor, frequently resorted with success in differences arising between him and the Legislature of his day, will become an organic function of the political and governmental system of this State, if a proposal to amend the Constitution presented by ex-Senator John Godfrey Saxe is accepted by the Constitutional Convention.

The proposal provides, in a general way, for the simplification of the State Government and the centralization of both power and responsibility in the Governor through the inauguration of the short ballot in a form modified from, and the grouping of the administrative affairs of the State under a limited number of appointive administrative heads, who would be members of the Governor's "Executive Council," and thus take the place in the State Government that the President's Cabinet holds in the Federal Government.

The Saxe proposal goes a step further and provides for the introduction of the British plan with modifications. Under the plan proposed any serious differences arising between the Legislature and the Governor would be submitted to the arbitrament of the voters at a new election.

Mr. Saxe explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the purpose of this provision was to emphasize the responsibility of both the Governor and the Legislature to the electorate, whose mandate placed both in power. The proposed amendment would give the Governor the right which the Colonial Governors possessed, of proroguing the Legislature in cases where differences have arisen between the Executive and the legislative branch of the Government on any vital question of policy. The amendment further provides that after the Legislature has been dissolved in this manner no election shall the tenure of the lawmakers expire on the Jan. 1, following the Governor's action, but the term of the Governor, too, would come to an end at the same time, making it necessary for both the Governor and the members of a hostile Legislature to stand for re-election at the same time, with the issue before the electorate, unequivocal and unobscured.

The Saxe amendment does not provide for the "short ballot" as this term is generally understood. It, however, provides for a shorter ballot than the one now used in State elections. On the Simon Pure "short ballot" would appear the names only of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. On the "shorter ballot" of the Saxe amendment four of the present elective State officials would be elected—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Controller.

This is in acceptance of a principle which has had many advocates before the present Constitutional Convention—that the Attorney General, in fact, enjoys quasi-judicial functions, which he would be better able to perform by being wholly independent of the Governor, and that the most important function of the Controller is—or should be—that of exercising the power of audit. In the British Government, after which some features of the Saxe plan have been patterned, the Auditor is an official, entirely independent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Government, with no executive function whatever to perform. He is elected by the House of Commons.

More Power for Governor.

Mr. Saxe's plan provides further for direction of the Executive branch of the State Government by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the heads of the eleven administrative departments, all appointed by the Governor. The Secretary of State, also appointed, would be Secretary of the Executive Council, and in active charge of the immediate affairs of the Governor's office, including the custody of the seals and the files and records of the Executive Department.

To aid the Governor in the supervision of the eleven administrative departments, there would be a central Bureau of Administration with a Director of Administration at its head. The Director, with an adequate staff, would have no executive responsibility, but would be the eye of the Governor, charged with the duty of investigating the conduct of the administrative departments, of institutions, or of any matter requiring investigation that might arise.

He would report to the Governor and through the Governor could compel the adoption of methods tending to greater efficiency in the State service.

The administrative functions of the State Government would be grouped in the following manner under the Saxe plan:

Treasury.
Public Works.
Public Health and Safety.
Public Education.
Industrial Relations.
Charities and Correction.
Agriculture and Industry.
Public Utilities.
Banking and Insurance.
Civil Service.
State Militia.

The plan embodied in the Saxe proposal was first suggested by the Bureau of Municipal Research in a report made to the Constitutional Convention. Some of the leading men in the Constitutional Convention have approved the reforms recommended. There is no doubt, however, but that these suggestions will encounter the bitter opposition of the standpatters in the convention. This element does not desire any change in the present system, which dovetails so well into any scheme contemplating control of the State administration without corresponding responsibility by a political machine or by the boss at the head of it.

The Bureau of Municipal Research in its report suggests that the evils which have made such machine control and "invisible government" possible lie too deep to be reached by such "palliatives" as direct primaries and the recall and referendum. The report says that the inauguration of the plan proposed by the Saxe amendment would make it possible for the Governor to establish himself as the real leader in thought and action of his party with a leadership which would be safe because he had taken an oath of office.

Governor to Succeed Boss.

"With all the outcry against the boss," the report says, "the common sense of the community will support him until some constitutional provision is made for official leadership, and responsible leadership must of necessity be lodged in the Chief Executive."

The report charges flatly that the present plan of government has been devised and enacted by successive machine-ruled Legislatures, with a view to making responsible leadership by the Governor or any other public official impossible or next to impossible.

The programme submitted by the Bureau of Municipal Research provides for an improved method of budget making and for a fiscal plan under which there could be no dispute with regard to the money on hand in the State Treasury and what it would be necessary to raise by taxation such as characterised the closing weeks of the last legislative session.

Under the proposed plan the budget would be prepared by the Governor and *his Cabinet, not, as now, by a legislative committee.* The Legislature would have the right to cut down, but not the right to increase appropriations. Thus the Legislature would hold tight the purse-strings of the State and act as a check on administrative extravagance. Under the present plan the relation has been reversed. The Governor, to the extent his limited veto power will permit, is the check on the extravagance practiced by the Legislature in budget making.

URGE BOND ISSUE PLAN.

Charity Workers Want State's Restrictions Relaxed.

ALBANY, June 20.—Among the proposed changes in Section 4 of Article 7 of the Constitution, now being considered by the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention, is one urged by a Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. It eliminates certain restrictions as to bond issues. This article provides that there shall be not more than one bond issue in any year and that a bond issue must be for some single work or object. This has been interpreted by constitutional authorities so as to render of doubtful validity a bond issue for institutions of different classes and even possibly for institutions of the same class.

The Committee of the State Charities Aid Association on Constitutional Convention proposals consists of Joseph H. Choate, George F. Canfield, Charles S. Fairchild, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dudley R. Fraker, Frank Tilford, Huntington Eugene A. Philbin, and William C. Sanger.

This committee desires to remove all doubt as to the powers of the Legislature in dealing with the overcrowding in State Hospitals for the Insane, to erect a prison to take the place of Sing Sing, and to provide for the feebleminded now at large. Accordingly, it has recommended that the following be added to Section 4 of Article 7:

> The Legislature may, from time to time, notwithstanding any provisions of this section, authorize the issue of bonds of the State to the amount not to exceed $2,000,000 in any one year to provide for the construction of State charitable or correctional institutions or State hospitals for the insane with or without a vote of the people thereon as the Legislature may determine.

Among those who favor the proposal are many bankers, including Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company; Isaac N. Seligman, and James B. Mapon.

In his argument in favor of the amendment, Mr. Vanderlip said that for four years he had been President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, an institution designed to accommodate some 3,000 feeble-minded.

"During these four years," he said, "I have had many opportunities to observe the processes and methods by which the State provides for the construction of its institutions. Whatever else may be said of it, it certainly is not an economical process. With every step there are delays, inconsistencies and wasteful extravagances, which are generally perpetrated in the name of economy.

"This proposition, by providing a maximum amount of three million dollars to be expended in any one year through the issue of bonds, seems to me to strike a happy medium between committing the State at any one time to so large an expenditure that the details thereof would not be carefully and fully considered, and, on the other hand, failing to follow up the original steps in the development of an institution in a prompt, consistent and economical manner."

TEST DEFECTIVES' LAW.

Commission Seeks Ruling on the Sterilization Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 20.—An action to determine the constitutionality of the law which authorizes the sterilization of mentally defective persons has been instituted by Attorney General Woodbury. Governor Dix appointed as Commissioners Drs. Charles H. Andrews of Buffalo, Lemon Thomson of Glens Falls, and William J. Wansboro of Albany. The Commissioners held a number of meetings, but in no case carried out the law, because they were uncertain of the power conferred. They asked the Attorney General to have the matter judicially determined.

The procedure took the form of an application to Justice Alden Chester for the appointment of counsel for Frank Osborn, an inmate of the Rome Custodial Asylum. Justice Chester appointed Ellis J. Staley of Albany to represent Osborn.

In its application the commission asserts that an examination disclosed the necessity of operating upon Osborn, who is now 22 years old. He was sent to the Rochester Industrial School in 1907, and then transferred to the Rome Custodial Asylum. His maintenance has cost the State about $2,000. Osborn is one of sixteen children, born of a feeble-minded father and mother, the commission alleges. Five brothers and a sister, besides himself, are confined in State institutions, and the maintenance of the feeble-minded members of the family in these institutions has cost the State to date about $10,000. The commission says that if it follows out its intended course Osborn will be fit for parole and capable of earning his own living.

$27,000,000 FRAUDS IN OLEOMARGARINE

Government Finds It Has Been Robbed of Revenue on 200,000,000 Pounds of Product.

MANY BIG PLANTS SEIZED

Inquiry Extending Over Thirteen Years Results in Convictions and Collections of $851,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Treasury Department, following months of work in co-operation with the Department of Justice, today announced that for the thirteen years since a tax was imposed on oleomargarine the Government had been defrauded out of about $27,000,000 in stamp and special taxes.

It is estimated that since 1902 more than 200,000,000 pounds of colored oleomargarine has been sold as uncolored oleomargarine or butter, with a loss of taxes to the Government of 9¾ cents a pound in the first case and 10 cents a pound in the second. It is believed that most of this oleomargarine, which is more than twice the average yearly consumption of both colored and uncolored oleomargarine since the tax became effective, reached the ultimate consumers as butter.

The Treasury Department believes that since 1902 about 185,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was sold to dealers as uncolored oleomargarine, thus avoiding most of the tax, and that the dealers sold it to the public as butter. The remaining 15,000,000 pounds was manufactured by buttermakers without the payment of any tax and was sold directly as butter. Commissioner Osborn of the Internal Revenue has been working on the frauds under the direction of Secretary McAdoo, who today made public a summary of the Commissioner's report.

The Commissioner has already recovered and deposited in the treasury $851,000, with the prospect of further very large collections. Forty-two violators have been convicted since Jan. 1, 1915, twenty-nine of whom have been sentenced to terms in prison ranging from thirty days to three and a half years. Total fines of $148,000 have been imposed. These fines are exclusive of the recoveries already mentioned. Ten others of the more flagrant violators are under indictment and awaiting trial, in addition there are many similar criminal cases pending in the courts.

How Tax Is Dodged.

The law imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine and ¼ cents a pound on the uncolored product. In perpetrating these frauds oleomargarine manufacturers have paid only the ¼ cent a pound tax on colored oleomargarine which, it should have paid 10 cents a pound; or, in the case of butter manufacturers who sold the product as butter, no tax was paid when the Government should have received 10 cents a pound.

The statute was designed to permit oleomargarine, as such, to compete with butter and to guard the public against being deceived into the purchase of oleomargarine as butter. Whether the oleomargarine was colored or uncolored, the tax on colored oleomargarine was too high was no concern of the Treasury Department. Mr. McAdoo explained today. Congress has placed the law on the statute books and he intends to have it enforced to the letter. Treasury officials believe the investigation has checked, if not stopped, the extensive fraudulent operations.

While the facts set forth in the Commissioner's preliminary report relate primarily to oleomargarine frauds developed during the last year, the activities of the bureau during the two full fiscal years of the present Administration have resulted in the detection of a total of approximately 6,000 frauds or illegal practices of this character. As a consequence of this rigid enforcement of the statute, the receipts of the Government from oleomargarine taxes during these two years were more than 24 per cent. of the total collections of oleomargarine taxes from 1902 to 1915.

The offenders resorted to various means to deceive the Government and the public. The plan of many oleomargarine manufacturers to color their product was to purchase palm oil and ship it by circuitous routes to the factory. There it was put into oleomargarine in connection with other ingredients used to mask this coloring agent from chemical detection when it was placed on the market under tax-paid stamps at one-quarter cent a pound, whereas it was subject to tax at 10 cents a pound. Manufacturers of butter were found to have been engaged in the manufacture of a product by compounding country or ladle butter with oleomargarine oil, coloring the resultant product, which brought it within the classification of oleomargarine subject to the tax of 10 cents a pound. This product was placed on the market as butter.

Big Suits to Follow.

While there was a total of approximately $27,000,000 in taxes due to the Government from the larger offenders, only $4,000,000 was within the assessable period of two years fixed by the statutes, the remaining taxes being unassessable and recoverable only by suit. All of the stamp taxes coming within the two-year period have been assessed against the respective manufacturers, and since June 30 last there has been collected on account of these assessments approximately $751,000. Steps will be taken to recover the balance.

In addition to these recoveries, a large number of violations of the oleomargarine and butter laws, involving special and stamp taxes as manufacturers and dealers, were assessed, and a total of approximately $100,000 collected, making in all nearly $851,000 collected from these sources within the year. It is expected that this amount will be greatly increased. From one manufacturer alone it is believed that the total collections will ultimately reach $1,100,000.

These recoveries represent the results of seizures of plants, assessments of evaded taxes, and negotiations between the Commissioner and defendants to settle their civil liability.

Many Plants Seized.

Concerning a statement of the foregoing facts which he gave out tonight, Secretary McAdoo said:

"One company, whose President and Treasurer pleaded guilty and were sentenced to one year and one day in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000 each, and whose plant was seized, has been assessed $708,000.

"Another concern, six of whose officials and employes pleaded guilty and were fined an aggregate of $8,000 and whose plant was seized, has been assessed $612,891.

"In St. Louis thirty-four persons were convicted, twenty-seven being given prison sentences and fined a total of $128,000.

"One company, whose President, Treasurer, and Secretary are under indictment on charges of oleomargarine frauds, and whose plant was seized, has been assessed $916,526 for evaded taxes.

"Another concern, whose President and Secretary-Treasurer likewise have been indicted, and whose plant was seized, has been assessed $103,412.

"A company, five of whose officers or agents are under indictment, and whose plant was seized and sold by the Government, has been assessed $2,600,027."

OLEO TRIALS IN OHIO.

Capital City Dairy Officials to Face Federal Court Tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20.—Federal officials announced here today that more than 200 witnesses had been subpoenaed to testify in the Government's action against five officials and agents of the old Capital City Dairy Company, who are to be placed on trial here on Tuesday. The defendants, Denny Kelly, M. Leo Corbett, and W. H. Eberst, officers of the company, and Otto B. Marckworth, a chemist, and W. H. Kelly, a Pittsburgh agent of the company, are charged with having conspired to defraud the Government in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

The actions are the result of the alleged failure of the company to pay taxes amounting to more than $2,000,000 on colored oleomargarine. Robert W. Childs of Chicago and Roger B. Hull of Washington, who have been retained by Attorney General Gregory as special counsel, will have charge of the Government's case.

BIG DECISIONS TODAY.

Last Announcement Session of Supreme Court Until October.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Tomorrow will be the last decision day in the Supreme Court until October. It is expected that most, if not all, the thirty cases now under advisement will be decided.

Among the more important cases pending are the International Harvester dissolution suit, the "Grandfather Clause" cases, and the Oregon minimum wage case.

The court will also dispose of the application of the Government for a review of the decision of the Customs Court allowing a 5 per cent. discount on goods imported in American bottoms and vessels of "most favored" nations, under the Underwood Tariff act.

SEVEN CITIES SHOW GAINS

But Kingston and Cohoes Have Fewer Inhabitants Than in 1910.

ALBANY, June 20.—Incomplete totals of population of nine cities of the State, as compiled by census enumerators, were announced tonight by Secretary of State Hugo. The figures were obtained from the daily reports of the enumerators and not from the official count.

The cities are: Ithaca, 16,021; Poughkeepsie, 30,834; Mount Vernon, 35,847; New Rochelle, 32,393; Kingston, 24,195; North Tonawanda, 16,021; Watervliet, 21,167; Cohoes, 24,501; Troy, 82,452.

Kingston showed a decrease in population since 1910 of 1,713, and Cohoes of 208, but the official figures may increase the totals. The other seven cities show substantial increases.

18 Horses Lost in Stable Fire.

Eighteen horses were burned to death in a fire that swept through the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's station on Newtown Creek near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. There were more than 100 horses in the place, but stablemen rescued most of them. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FECHTELER TO HEAD DIVISION OF FLEET

Navy's Only Prussian-Born Flag Officer Likely to Succeed Rear Admiral Boush.

FULLAM ALSO MENTIONED

His Chance Is Considered Impaired by Cribbing at Annapolis in His Administration.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush has been ordered relieved of the command of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and it is understood that the succession to the command, the second in importance of the division commands of the fleet, rests between Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, now on duty at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and Rear Admiral William Freeland Fullam, the present Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Rear Admiral Fechteler, who is the only Prussian-born flag officer in the active service of the United States, is the favorite for the appointment.

It is known that the fact that Rear Admiral Fechteler was born in Prussia will not be permitted in any way to influence the decision of the Secretary of the Navy when the time comes to gazette the appointment for the command, which is a division of four dreadnoughts and one predreadnought, and will be made up of the dreadnoughts when the new superdreadnought Oklahoma is commissioned, a few months hence.

Rear Admiral Fechteler, who is most prominently mentioned as the successor of Rear Admiral Boush, was born Sept. 17, 1864, and will not reach the retiring age until 1919. He is admittedly one of the ablest officers in the navy. He was the first commander of the dreadnought South Carolina, which, with the Michigan, is one of the two pioneer "all big gun" ships of the navy. Rear Admiral Fullam, too, is held in the highest estimation by Secretary Daniels, and has been consulted on many occasions by the Secretary on important matters of the naval administration.

An officer of the fleet, speaking of the probable appointment of Rear Admiral Fechteler yesterday, said that many officers thought Rear Admiral Fullam's chances for the post had been diminished by the criticisms developed at Annapolis, which assumed such importance that the cruise of the midshipmen to the Pacific was postponed and an investigation was instituted.

Rear Admiral Fechteler was appointed to the Naval Academy from this State, and entered the academy in September, 1873, when only 16 years old. He was graduated in 1879 and assigned to duty on the old-time sloop of war Swatara. He became an ensign in 1881 and a Lieutenant in 1887. In the intervals between the promotions named he served on the Palmurus, the Bache, and the old New Hampshire, then a receiving ship, and now the headquarters of the Manhattan Naval Militia, and known as the Granite State. From 1896 to 1899 he was one of the senior officers of the monitor Monterey, and in 1901 he was sent to the battleship Iowa, which was Admiral Evans's command at the battle of Santiago. Soon after his promotion to a Captaincy the dreadnought South Carolina was completed, and the command of that vessel was assigned to him.

The Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet is made up of the dreadnoughts Utah, Florida, South Carolina, and Michigan, and the pre-dreadnought Kansas. The Utah is the flagship. When the Oklahoma is commissioned either the Delaware or the North Dakota will be transferred to the Second Division, and the Kansas will be relegated to the Third or Fourth Division.

ASSAILS REVISION WORK.

Bennett Sees an Attempt to Make a Crazy Quilt.

Senator William M. Bennett has written to the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention, asking that a hearing be given to those who favor direct nominations and oppose the proposed resolution to restore the State Convention. Senator Bennett said yesterday that the members of the Constitutional Convention seemed to be as eager to offer amendments to the Constitution as a newly elected member of the Assembly was anxious to introduce bills.

"The convention," he said, "seems to have lost sight of the fact that the object of the Constitution is to contain a few guarantees of fundamental rights, and that a Constitution should not be encumbered with the details of the manner of exercising those rights. In the Legislature bills are introduced to regulate spearing of wall-eyed pike and the raising of ring-tailed Mongolian pheasants and the carrying of dogs in trolley cars, and such trivial matters. A great many of the resolutions introduced into the convention are just as trivial and it is time that the newspapers woke up to the attempt that is going on at Albany to make a crazy quilt of the Constitution."

SEEKS TRAINED DOCTORS.

State Wants Experienced Men in Local Health Work.

ALBANY, June 20.—The completion of a course of at least six weeks' study at an educational institution, or a correspondence course of one year, or the submission of satisfactory evidence to the Public Health Council of special training and practical experience in public health work will be required of local health officers hereafter appointed, if the State Public Health Council carries out its present intention.

The council is consulting local health officers and is asking for suggestions and criticisms.

The tentative requirements of the council are that local health officers shall be physicians of several years' standing; that they shall when appointed be not less than 24 nor more than 65 years of age, and that they shall have had special training.

It is not likely that final action will be taken at the coming meeting of the council. It is thought that the council will receive suggestions and consider the matter further before making the final decision.

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is revealed for the first time in the letters—hitherto unpublished—written by John Hay while Secretary of State. These letters, addressed to President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, and other prominent men of that day, furnish an intimate and faithful commentary on these little understood events. They are a peep behind the scenes in the masterly handling of a great diplomatic achievement.

Eight Unusual Short Stories

by W. D. Howells, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Susan Glaspell, and other well-known writers, in the July Harper's are more than a magazine in themselves—they are stories of humor, love, adventure, and all are interesting.

Seventy-five pages of fiction—one hundred and sixty pages in all. Harper's Magazine publishes each month almost twice the amount of reading matter contained in many other magazines.

Harper's Magazine for July

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MRS. THAW ARRIVES TO TAKE SON HOME

She Is Confident Sanity Trial, Which Begins Tomorrow, Will Free Harry.

DEFENSE WITNESSES HERE

New Hampshire Guardians Will Testify Thaw Acted as Sane Man While They Watched Him.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw reached New York from Pittsburgh yesterday and had a long talk with her son, Harry K. Thaw, at the Ludlow Street Jail. When she left the jail she was in a happy frame of mind, and expressed absolute confidence that her son would soon be free, now that Justice Hendrick has granted him a jury trial on the question of his sanity. She will attend the trial, which begins tomorrow morning, and expects to have Harry Thaw return with her to Pittsburgh. There seemed to be not the slightest doubt in her mind that he would prove to the jury that he was a sane man, and that Justice Hendrick would permit him to leave the State freed from the danger of being ever put in Matteawan Asylum again.

Mrs. Thaw found her son in the best of health and prepared to face the ordeal ahead of him when he takes the witness stand at the trial. Thaw was confident, even buoyant, in his manner when he greeted his mother, and assured her that there was nothing further to worry about. He told her, it was said, that now he was assured of a jury trial he was glad that his plea to return to New Hampshire after his acquittal of the charge of conspiring to escape from Matteawan had been refused, as he would have the opportunity he had been seeking for years to prove that he was a sane and normal man.

Counsel for Thaw said yesterday that they did not fear any step that the State might take and were prepared to combat any evidence that might be produced. The Thaw witnesses are already gathering for the trial. There are fifteen witnesses from New Hampshire, where Thaw spent nearly eighteen months after his escape from Matteawan, in August, 1913, who are ready to testify that Thaw is sane, among them Sheriff Drew of Coos County and Policeman Fel Stevens of Colebrook, N. H., who were appointed Thaw's keepers by the New Hampshire Federal Court, and representative business and professional men of Concord and Manchester, N. H. Thaw will also be prepared to call two members of the commission appointed by the Federal Court of New Hampshire, who examined him when the question of admitting him to bail was brought up, and who found him sane, and not a danger to the community either alienists of national repute will be called if counsel feels it necessary. Thaw will probably be the last witness.

John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw counsel, said yesterday that he was ready to go ahead with his case, and would fight against delay. Few steps had been taken by the Attorney General's office, he said, which indicated that adjournment would be asked. Mr. Stanchfield hoped that the case would be disposed of within two weeks, and that Thaw would then be free to go home with his mother.

For the State Deputy Attorney Generals Frank K. Cook and Alfred L. Becker were busy yesterday preparing an elaborate case against Thaw. They will leave no stone unturned to show that Thaw should be returned to Matteawan. It was understood that all efforts on the part of the State to get Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry Thaw, who proved so damaging a witness against him in his former efforts to prove his sanity, to come here, were unavailing. There was small chance, it was said, of Thaw's wife to appear as a witness. One report was that she was ill; another that the Attorney General's office felt that it might be wiser not to call her on the theory that, while her testimony was all very well when there was no jury, the calling of a wife to testify against her husband might have the wrong effect on a jury.

Justice Hendrick has decided to hold the trial in the big corridor used for the trial term, as it is expected that there will be a big crowd seeking admission. There was every indication that the Justice was anxious to have the trial proceed without further delay and that he would so order unless strong reasons were brought forward for adjournment. It was reported yesterday that Justice Hendrick might grant permission for Thaw to leave the Ludlow Street Jail today to confer with his counsel. Mr. Stanchfield said, however, that no such request would be made by counsel and that any conferences necessary would be held at the jail or during the course of the trial.

A report that inability to get Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to come to this city was the real reason she would not be called by the State was strengthened yesterday by a statement that part of her testimony at former trials might be read to the jury if the Court permitted. The State will also call Dr. *Raymond Kleb, Superintendent of* Matteawan, and other alienists including it was said, Dr. Austin Flint. It will also submit much documentary evidence bearing on Thaw's mental condition.

WILL HEAR BECKER PLEA.

Whitman, Back in Albany, Expects Application for Clemency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 20.—Governor Whitman and his military staff arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight on the special train which bore the Governor's party to California and back. Speaker Sweet left the train at Syracuse.

Governor Whitman said that he knew nothing about the proposed application to him for clemency in the Becker case except what he had read in the newspapers. He added, however, that he expected an application for clemency would be made to him and he would give an ample hearing on all the questions presented.

"I shall hear any plea that any one connected with Becker's side of the case may care to make," he said.

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck boarded the train at Rochester and rode to Syracuse. They discussed State matters. Mr. Schoeneck told the Governor that no application had been made to him by Becker's counsel or any one else.

Governor Whitman said regarding supposed interviews with him on his candidacy for the Presidency:

"They were purely fictitious. I have not discussed the question with a single newspaper man during the journey."

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker spent a quiet Sunday yesterday in his cell in the Sing Sing death house. According to the report, the condemned man is unemotionally awaiting the result of the appeal for clemency that will be made to Governor Whitman by Martin T. Manton, Becker's lawyer. Becker is not building high, false hopes on the appeal, it is said, but he is keeping his spirits up on the chance that Mr. Manton may yet save his life.

Mr. Manton left yesterday to be expected to see the Governor this week for a kind of informal talk of the situation, and that his public action would depend largely upon the results of the conversation. He would not state publicly the text of his appeal to the Governor, the lawyer said, until after his talk with Mr. Whitman. Mr. Manton will ask the Governor, among other things, to permit appeals to go to the Lieutenant Governor because of Mr. Whitman's connection with the case as prosecuting attorney.

Becker, in the death house yesterday afternoon, received a visit from his wife and his brother, John Lynch. They found Becker reasonably cheerful and spent two hours and a half with him, which passed uneventfully. According to Father Cashin, chaplain of the prison, and others, Becker has become completely calm and is determined to save himself if he can, and, if he cannot, to die as stoically as he has heard the verdicts of two juries.

MACGORDON UP 6,496 FEET.

Local Altitude Record at Hempstead with Two Passengers.

Stephen Macgordon, the young aviator who flew from Bridgeport to New York in a hydroplane in 1913, and passed under the Brooklyn Bridge, established a local record for altitude with two passengers at the Hempstead Plains Aviation field yesterday afternoon. One passenger weighed 187 pounds, the other 120. Thirty pounds of sand ballast was carried.

Macgordon rose to a height of 6,496 feet. The machine was a Helmrich military tractor biplane, made in the United States according to Government specifications. In a light northeast wind Macgordon rose in six-mile spirals. Officials of the Aero Club were present.

FUND FOR BRIDES UPHELD BY COURT

Mrs. Sinsheimer's Will Provided Dowers for Maidens of Her Family.

LEFT TRUST FOR STUDENTS

A Family Tree Accompanied Unusual Provisions Which New York Heir Sought to Have Voided.

A will executed in Germany in 1881, and amended by a codicil made nine years later established two trusts called the "Sinsheimer Bridal Legacy" and the "Sinsheimer Family Stipendium." The will was made by Mrs. Lisette Sinsheimer, and in order to make it possible to carry out its provisions a family tree, with branches showing all of the many shoots of a large family, was made a part of it. Also, that there might be no mistake as to the purpose of the two trusts, the instrument went into a detailed description of the intent of the testatrix.

The bridal legacy was created to aid maidens connected with the Sinsheimer family to set up a home when they married. To the end that not one of these maidens contemplating matrimony should be ignorant of her good fortune, the will directed the printing of advertisements telling of the legacy and inviting all maidens, with the necessary credentials, to lay their claims to a part of the income of the trust. These advertisements were to be printed in one English and one German newspaper published in this city, and one paper published in Frankfort, Germany.

The stipendium created by the will was to consist of the income of a trust fund which was to be shared by all members of the family capable of producing the necessary proofs of the blood connection, and who had displayed aptitude in some artistic or scientific branch of study, and was to further his or her education along the line he or she excelled in.

This clause of the will explains its intent by saying that it is for the purpose of "contributing to the expenses of a further artistic or scientific higher education in semi-annual rates of a young person, without regard to sex, of unusual talent, artistic talents and inclinations, who must be acknowledged by authorities and recommended for consideration—be this person painter, sculptor, poet, composer, literary man, or musician. It reserves a poor, worthy talented young man and recommended as such by his teacher, and who is a student at a college or polytechnical university."

Mrs. Sinsheimer lived in this city more than fifty years ago. In 1867 she returned to Worms, Germany, where she was born, and there she died.

When the character of her will became known to her relatives in this country Louis Stieglitz, an heir at law, brought suit in the Supreme Court in this city to test the legality of the instrument. It was contended that because the bridal legacy was indefinite and perpetual it was void, and was otherwise void because it was neither a charitable nor a benevolent trust. It was also said that the trust was so small that it would not yield an income greater than $100 a year, and that the advertisements provided for would not only eat up this income but would eventually consume the principal. The family stipendium was called "vague, absurd, and incapable of practical enforcement."

Justice Newburger declined to uphold the contentions of the plaintiff because all of the trusts were to be executed in Germany, and not in this State, and because no proof had been submitted showing that they were in violation of the German laws. The Court said:

"This court will not interpose the laws of this State to prevent the disposition made by the testatrix from being carried out."

BUCK HEADS RANDALL'S.

Philadelphia Man Gets Mrs. Dunphy's Job, Kingsbury Announces.

It was announced yesterday by Commissioner of Charities John Adams Kingsbury that Dr. William B. Buck, Superintendent of the Seibert Institute for Children at Philadelphia, had been appointed Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. This is only a temporary selection, and the position will be filled permanently by an appointment from the first three candidates on the list of a competitive examination to be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

This is similar to the procedure when William C. Yorke was removed as Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House in the Spring of 1914. William Albert Whiting, appointed to succeed him, held office for more than a year, and was recently supplanted by the man who had led the list in the civil service examination.

The salary of the position to which Buck has been appointed is $5,000, but Commissioner Kingsbury declared last night he would try to get an increase to at least $6,000 from the Board of Estimate. It was his intention to make the position an attractive one, he said, so that when a civil service examination was held, men of prominence would participate.

Dr. Buck was born in 1874 and has received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard. In 1906 he was assistant pastor of the People's Church in this city, in 1906 he became secretary of the Cuban Orphan Asylum, and later held the post of Superintendent of Alien Poor for the State Board of Charities, and was connected for a time with the State Charities Aid Association. He has been head of the Philadelphia institution for eight years.

Dr. Buck succeeds Joseph D. Flick, head of the Staten Island Farm Colony of the Department of Charities, who was made temporary Superintendent when Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who had been in the employ of the department for forty-two years and had served as Superintendent of the institution for more than twenty years, was deposed on May 26 by Acting Commissioner Henry C. Wright. The dismissal followed an investigation of conditions by the department, with the result that Mrs. Dunphy was found guilty of failure to enforce various sanitary regulations and to provide for the welfare of the inmates. Mrs. Dunphy protested the findings and has threatened to appeal to the courts.

CITY BREVITIES.

Italian barbers met yesterday to organize a union. They will try to have a more rigid enforcement of the law requiring barber shops to close at noon on Sundays.

Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, was presented yesterday with a diamond medal by friends. He announced that he will resign because the establishment of a junior police has made his Boy and Girl Police unnecessary.

The success of the steam pilot cutters Sandy Hook and New York has caused the Board of Pilot Commissioners to consider installing motor power in the fleet of sailing schooners belonging to the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots Association.

Arrangements for a general strike of inside iron workers were completed yesterday. Strike Leader Benjamin Weprinsky says the entire building industry will be affected today by the calling out of 12,000 men.

Five hundred men and women gathered in the plot of the Son Abarbarnel Lodge of the B'rith Abraham at Washington Cemetery yesterday afternoon for the unveiling of a monument to Jacob Sapirstein, founder of The Jewish Morning Journal. The eulogy was delivered by Rabbi Hirsch Masinsky.

David Lipshitz, 21 years old, a salesman of 174 Suffolk Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday at Avenue C and Houston Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

CHILDLESS WIFE SUES FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. Kirsch Complains That Her Husband Lacks the "Paternal Instinct."

MRS. KASSEL AS DETECTIVE

Swears She Found Her Husband Had an Affinity in House Next to Her Own.

Two similar examples of alleged conjugal infelicity are before the Supreme Court for settlement. One of the suits was brought by Mrs. Katharine Kirsch against Jacob Kirsch, who is an importer, and the plaintiff in the other is Mrs. Rose Kassel, whose husband, Jacob, is a photographer.

Mr. Kirsch is wealthy and young. His wife accuses him of being overfond of fine clothing and of being devoid of the parental instinct. He told her brother, she said, that he did not wish to be bothered with children. Also he said, according to Mrs. Kirsch, that he did not know how he refrained from killing his wife because she would not live the life he was so fond of. This life, Mrs. Kirsch says, was that of Broadway after nightfall, rather the life of the cafés and the theatres, rather than the simple home life that Mrs. Kirsch preferred.

The differences occasioned by these diverse tastes caused a separation which eventually led, the plaintiff declared, to her husband's frequent association with other women.

Answering the accusations of his wife, Kirsch denies that he refused to become a father, but admits his fondness for expensive clothing because he likes to look well. "In my business," he says, "it is necessary that I be fastidious in the matter of dress."

Mrs. Kirsch has asked the Court to allow her alimony pending the trial of her suit for a separation.

Justice Shearn allowed Mrs. Kassel $10 a week alimony after hearing her reasons for wanting a separation and her husband's reply to the complaint against him. Mrs. Kassel told the Court that she lived happily with her husband until several years ago when they saw him enter an apartment house next door to the building in which they lived. She said the only person the defendant knew there was a Mrs. Gibbs and she could not understand why he should call on this woman on his way to business. She waited, she said, for fifteen minutes and then, not seeing her husband come out, she called on Mrs. Gibbs who would not admit her until she threatened to call a policeman.

"I looked for my husband," said Mrs. Kassel, "and I found him hiding under a bed in the apartment. My husband had been in the habit of leaving our apartment at 7 A. M. saying he had to watch somebody in Brooklyn."

Mr. Kassel denied all of his wife's statements against him. He declared that the quarrels between him and the plaintiff were due entirely to her love of power and her fondness for the society of Frank Weyl, a real estate man. He said that his wife once told him that she cared more for Weyl's little finger than for his whole body.

In a replying affidavit Mrs. Kassel said:

"I deny that I have lost much money playing cards. I play only once in a week or two weeks with my relatives, and then only in a ten-cent limit game."

FIRM WILL INCORPORATE.

No Change in Personnel of Franklin Simon & Co.

The copartnership business of Franklin Simon & Co. at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street is to be continued as a corporation under the same name, pursuant to the provisions of the will of Herman A. Flurscheim, who was one of the partners. Incorporation papers will be filed today with the Secretary of State by the attorneys for the firm, Strauss, Reich & Boyer. There will be no change in the personnel of the firm.

In 1902, when this Fifth Avenue specialty house was established by Franklin Simon and Herman A. Flurscheim, the business occupied a single building at 414 Fifth Avenue. The growth of the firm illustrates the advance and progress of business in upper Fifth Avenue during the last decade, the district being one of the leading shopping centres today.

The firm gradually extended and enlarged its quarters to meet increasing trade, until now it occupies the larger part of the block on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, and several adjoining buildings in Thirty-eighth Street.

How Strong Is the Surety Bond

There may be a great difference in the desirability of Surety Bonds whose face value is the same. Assuming the ability of the bonding company to pay just claims, has it shown its willingness to do so without unnecessary delay or litigation? This Company, the largest in the world, has established throughout its 31 years' existence an enviable reputation for paying just claims promptly.

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Gustav Stickley

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Our Many Patrons and Friends will find in this sale a complete assortment of *Craftsman Furniture* from which they may make selection for the furnishing of the whole house or only a piece here and there which they need, at prices which will move our whole stock quickly.

In addition we have durable Porch and Willow Furniture—Unique Lamps and Special Shades—Rare and New Fabrics for Draping and Upholstering—Metal Work—Lighting Fixtures—Fireplace Fittings—Pottery—China—Baskets—Book Ends and other similar things suitable for gifts.

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Nujol conforms to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by its discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane. It gives permanent, not temporary, relief from constipation, with none of the harmful after-effects of laxative drugs. It works slowly but effectively as an intestinal lubricant.

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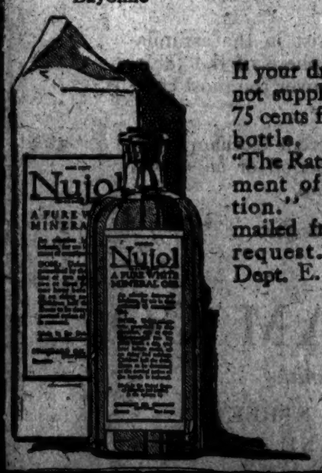
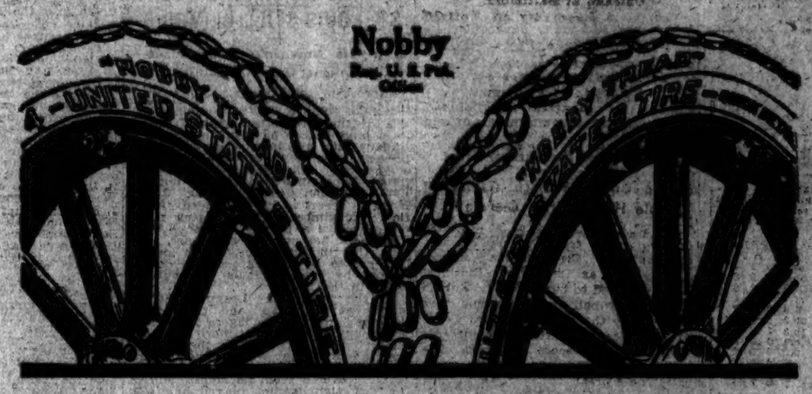


If your druggist cannot supply you send 75 cents for trial pint bottle. Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." It will be mailed free at your request. Address Dept. E.



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BROOKLYN LOSES TO CUBS--MOTOR BOAT RACES--TROTTING--ROWING--BOXING--ATHLETICS--TENNIS

HOME RUNS BEAT SLIPPING DODGERS

Chicago Makes Three Circuit Drives and Wins by the Score of 6 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A cluster of home runs, two of them in the first inning, settled the fate of the Dodgers in the final game of their mixup at the West Side Park today and gave the Cubs a clean sweep in the series. The score was 6 to 1 and the contest was devoid of interest for the reason that George Pierce never gave the Dodgers an opening until his mates had collected the advantage.

Aitchison had bad luck when he tried to stem the tide of Brooklyn's downgrade spurt. This could be ascertained as early as the first round, when Schulte connected with a drive against the fence. McLarry beat out a hit and Saier also connected for four bases. These three markers settled things and then it was just a question of getting the thing over with, the Dodgers being resigned to their fate.

In the ninth, Cutshaw hit a double into right. Wheat coming on with a single. Zimmerman was passed, filling up the bases. Miller then hit a bouncer to Pierce who forgot all about the clocked sacks and threw to third to force a runner at that station instead of tossing home to head off a score.

Phelan got a single after Bresnahan died in the second. Pierce was safe on Aitchison's fumble and Good walked, to fill them up. Fisher then singled and two runs scored, a double steal failing and put an end to the round. In the fourth, Phelan got the third home run and the last Cub score. He whaled a fast one to the right field fence and made the circuit standing up.

Previous to the ninth the only brilliant chance the Dodgers had came in the second when Wheat was walked and Miller singled. Pierce wild pitching them to second and third. Getz popped a fly to Fisher in this crisis and they only got three more runners on none of them reached second until Cutshaw began the ninth with his two-base hit. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	O'Mara, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	3	3	Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Schulte, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	D'ly'r, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
M'Lry, 2b.	4	1	1	3	0	C'tsw, 2b.	4	1	1	4	4
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wilms, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	Zimm., rf.	2	0	0	1	0
P'lan, c.	4	1	1	6	0	Miller, c.	3	0	1	4	5
Ph'lan, 3b.	3	2	2	2	3	Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Pierce, p.	3	1	0	0	2	Ait'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						*Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	6	8	27	10	Total.	32	1	5	24	15

*Batted for Aitchison in the ninth inning.

Error—Miller.

Chicago	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Home runs—Schulte, Saier, Phelan. Stolen bases—Schulte, Barnard, Pierce, Brooklyn; 1, Chicago, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Pierce, 3; off Aitchison, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce, 1 (O'Mara.) Struck out—By Pierce, 8; by Aitchison, 2. Wild pitch—Pierce. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Benton Stops Philadelphia Rally.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—Only twenty-four men faced Dale in the first eight innings here today, but he weakened in the ninth and was forced to give way to Benton, who stopped Philadelphia's batting streak just in time, and Cincinnati won the series with the locals, 3 to 1. Demaree was the opportunely hot-and-heavy. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	B'ch't, ss.	4	0	1	4	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Herz'g, ss.	3	0	2	2	5	Becker, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
W.K'r, 2b.	3	1	0	3	0	C'v'th, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	2	6	0	Nich'l, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
M'wits, lb.	3	0	0	13	0	L'd'r'e, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1
Olson, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4	Wm.K'r, c.	3	0	0	5	4
Dale, p.	2	0	1	0	1	Dem'ree, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Burns	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	6	27	14	Total.	30	1	5	24	11

*Batted for Demaree in the ninth inning.

†Ran for Burns in the ninth inning.

Batted for Becker in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Olson. Three-base hit—Lauderus. Stolen bases—Leach, Herzog. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Dale. Double play—Groh, Olson and Mollwitz; Olson, Herzog and Mollwitz; Niehoff and William Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; off Dale, 5; off Benton, in 8 1-3 innings; off Benton, 0 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Byrne.) Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by Dale, 4; by Benton, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Cardinals in Second Place.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—St. Louis made it four straight and moved into second place in the league race today by defeating the world's champions, 6 to 2. Crutcher started for Boston, but was relieved in the fifth after yielding seven hits, including three triples and a double, which, combined with Boston's batting and a base on balls, netted St. Louis six runs. After the fifth inning Tyler held St. Louis hitless. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	Gib'rt, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bees'r, lf.	3	2	1	4	0	F'pk, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Miller, 2b.	4	1	1	4	3	Con'ly, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Wilson, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	Smith, 3b.	5	0	1	2	4
Long, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	S'midt, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Nolan, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Maranville, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	M'ville, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	8	1
Snyder, c.	4	1	2	4	1	C'tch'r, p.	2	0	0	2	0
M'dows, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Tyler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	8	27	15	Total.	35	2	7	24	9

Errors—Smith, Crutcher, Butler, Meadows.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Butler. Three-base hits—Bescher, Betzel, Snyder. Stolen bases—Donnelly, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Crutcher, 2; off Tyler, 1; off Meadows, 5. Hits—Off Crutcher, 7 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Tyler, 1 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Crutcher, (Bescher.) Struck out—By Crutcher, 2; by Tyler, 2; by Meadows, 4. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark and Pittsburgh Divide Double Header Before Big Crowd.

The Newark and Pittsburgh Federal League Clubs broke even in a double-header at Harrison yesterday, each club scoring a shut-out. A crowd of nearly 10,000 witnessed the bargain day bill. Pittsburgh, with Rogge, took the first game, 2 to 0. The Rebel twirler gave only one hit. Wickland's triple in the third scored both of Pittsburgh's runs.

Newark turned the tables in the second game, winning 3 to 0. Kaiserling pitched a fine game for Newark and held the Rebels to half a dozen hits. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	0	0
Newark	0	1	1

Batteries—Rogge and Berry; Moseley and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	6	0
Newark	3	6	2

Batteries—Barger and O'Connor; Kaiserling and Rariden.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Columbus, 3; Indianapolis, 2. At Indianapolis, 12; Columbus, 3.

At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 0. Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 1.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 0. Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Chattanooga, 1.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Mobile, 2.

At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Little Rock, 3. (twelve innings.)

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 2; Newark, 0.
Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 6; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Montreal, 5; Rochester, 2.
Providence-Richmond, rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	37	20	.649
Boston	33	18	.609
Detroit	34	24	.586
New York	27	24	.529
Washington	31	24	.500
Cleveland	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	19	34	.358
St. Louis	20	34	.370

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	39	21	.588
St. Louis	32	26	.552
Philadelphia	28	32	.549
Pittsburgh	28	32	.500
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
New York	21	26	.447
Cincinnati	21	27	.438

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	36	22	.621
St. Louis	31	21	.596
Pittsburgh	29	25	.537
Chicago	30	27	.526
Brooklyn	29	28	.500
Newark	28	29	.500
Baltimore	20	35	.377
Buffalo	31	39	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	27	17	.614
Buffalo	22	17	.576
Montreal	23	22	.523
Rochester	23	23	.511
Richmond	23	23	.511
Toronto	23	25	.468
Newark	20	23	.465
Jersey City	19	31	.340

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Washington, (2 games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Jersey City.
Richmond at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Captures Both Games of Double Header from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—Chicago won two games from Cleveland today, 7 to 1 and 2 to 0. Cleveland made almost as many hits as Chicago in the first game, but failed to bunch them. Morton pitched good ball in the second, but poor work by the outfielders which converted singles into extra base hits allowed Chicago to score two runs. The next run was the result of a triple steal. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Felsch, cf.	4	1	0	3	0	0	S'worth, cf.	5	0	2	0	1	0
W'ser, ss.	4	1	2	0	7	0	Turn'r, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	6	1	3	2	3	0	O'man, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	1
Fisher, lb.	4	1	1	14	1	0	Jkson, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Roth, lf.	5	1	1	0	0	0	Smith, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	1	1	6	0	0	W'g'r, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4	0
Dodge, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0	O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	11	1	0
Benz, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0	Coumbe, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Jones, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
							Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	7	14	27	16	0	*Leibold	1	0	1	0	0	0
							†Ham'nd.	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Total.	37	1	11	27	16	0

*Batted for Jones in the seventh inning.

†Ran for Walker in the ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Coumbe, Weaver.

Chicago	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 4. Two-base hit—Roth. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Weaver (2.) Home runs—Smith, Fournier. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Weaver. Stolen base—J. Collins. Double play—Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier. Hits—Off Coumbe, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Jones, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Walker, 3 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Coumbe, 1; off Jones, 2; off Benz, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Coumbe, (Sens.) Struck out—By Jones, 4; by Walker, 2; by Benz, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. First on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 9. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Felsch, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	S'worth, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Weaver, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	0	Turner, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1	0	C'man, ss.	4	0	0	3	5	1
Fisher, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0	0	J'kson, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1	0
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Roth, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0	Smith, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	5	0	0	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Roth, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	J'kson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
J. Collins, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	Coumbe, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrot, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	Bagby, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	*Ham'nd.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	5	27	5	0	Total.	34	0	5	27	11	1

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Graney. Three-base hit—Felsch. Home run—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Blackburne, Fournier. Stolen bases—Schalk, Weaver, E. Collins, Roth. Hits—Off Morton, 6 in 8 innings; off Harstad, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Scott, 1. Struck out—By Morton, 9; by Scott, 4. Passed ball—Egan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

St. Louis Blanks Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Wellman had slightly the better of Dauss in a pitching duel here today and St. Louis won, 1 to 0. C. Walker's single, followed by E. Walker's double, scored the tally. Dauss struck out eight and was especially effective in the pinches. Both pitchers received splendid support. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, lf.	5	0	1	4	0	Bush, ss.	4	0	0	4	3
Austin, 3b.	3	0	2	2	0	Kav'gh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5	Cobb, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
C.W'r, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
E.W'r, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Veach, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Leary, lb.	4	0	1	7	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	2	6	Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	1	2	4
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1	Stanage, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Wilman, p.	3	0	1	1	0	McKee, c.	0	0	0	0	0
						Dauss, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	28	1	7	27	9	*Dubuc.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	0	4	27	16

*Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.

Error—Cobb.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Shotten, Austin, Stolen bases—Cobb. Earned runs—St. Louis. Sacrifice hits—Pratt (2); Burns. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Leary; Moriarty, Kavanagh, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Dauss, 5. Struck out—By Wellman, 4; by Dauss, 3. Wild pitch—Wellman. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

MOTOR BOAT RECORD FOR ALBANY COURSE

Flyaway III. Completes 270-Mile Trip in 12:34:37—Averages 22.16 Miles an Hour.

A new record in motor-boat racing was established early yesterday morning when the cruiser Flyaway III., owned by F. L. Upjohn of the Huntington Yacht Club, completed the 270-mile course to Albany and return with an elapsed time of 12:34:37, in the seventh annual long-distance race of the New York Motor Boat Club. The Flyaway III., which is 88 feet 1 inch in length and has a 100 horse power engine, was in command of T. B. Taylor, her former owner, and Commander Charles L. Chapman of the New York Motor Boat Club was helmsman. She carried a crew of six men.

Although the Flyaway III. was the scratch boat in Class A, under the rules of the American Power Boat Association she was entitled to a handicap of 34:48 over a theoretical scratch starter. This makes the winner's elapsed time 11:59:49. The cruiser started from the dock of the New York Motor Boat Club in the Hudson River off 147th Street at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and on her trip to Albany, aided by the tide, covered the distance at an average speed of 23 miles an hour. On the return trip she was somewhat hampered by the tide, and her average speed for the entire distance was 22.16 miles an hour. No trouble was encountered on the trip and the cruiser covered the entire distance at top speed, crossing the finish line at 1:34:37 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Wilhelmina D., owned by E. Kleger of the Cobweb Yacht Club, won the time prize for the Class C event with an elapsed time of 26:20:40.

The honor of winning the race in this class goes to the Retta D., owned by C. Dalton of the Colonial Yacht Club, with the corrected time of 19:06:35, although her elapsed time for the trip was 34:28:45. Josephine II., owned by W. H. Spelgelburg of the N. Y. A. C., was second, her corrected time being 22:00:37 and her elapsed time 29:36:40. The Wilhelmina was third, the Chester fourth, with corrected time 25:06:37 and elapsed time 31:08:24, and Myamoco, owned by H. T. Matthews, was fifth, with corrected time 30:47:14 and elapsed time 38:33:05.

Standard, Sr., the little speed boat owned by J. Kingston, finished at 2:01:22, o'clock Sunday morning, after a troublesome trip over the course. This boat was in Class D, and left the New York at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She had considerable trouble with her magneto, was delayed at Albany by a storm, and on her return trip encountered rough water. The time prize in this class was won by E. Finch's boat, the Eastern Star, which started from scratch and completed the course in 14:46:50. The Amorita, owned by W. T. Randolph, won the race in this class, with the corrected time of 18:04:17, although her elapsed time was 15:04:20.

ST. LOUIS STILL CLIMBING.

Cardinals Now in Second Place—Yankees Gaining Ground.

Interest in the National League race just at present is centred on the steady rise of the Cardinals. They are now in second place, having pushed aside Philadelphia, and if they can hold their present pace will soon overhaul Chicago, which still clings to the topmost rung. Ever since the Eastern trip St. Louis has been steadily gaining. Miller Huggins seems to have rounded his infield into almost perfect playing form, and now has a powerful baseball unit. The team has won more games than any other in the league, the loss of two games by Chicago and a double victory by the Cardinals will put St. Louis in the lead.

In the American League Chicago stands at the head, and the Boston team has crowded the Tigers out of second position. But even more than the interest which attaches to the play of the leaders is that which clings to the Yankees. Wild Bill's team has apparently recovered from its slump, and of the last eight games played has won seven. This rejuvenation has started the Yankees's downward flight, and they are now attempting to climb back. Just at present they are close up with the Tigers, who have dropped into third place. The return to form of the Yankees is due primarily to a recovery of the disposition to hit when hits mean runs. It was lack of hitting that drew them down, and the improvement again places them as one of the formidable teams.

THOMAS DENIES RUMOR.

Says Trade Story Was Started to Disturb Harmony on Chicago Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—President Thomas of the Chicago Cubs emphatically denied tonight that there was any possibility of a three-cornered trade between the Giants, Cubs and Cincinnati Reds. "There is nothing to the story that we are working on a deal with the Reds and Giants," said President Thomas. "McGraw and Herrmann probably got together and cooked up the story without informing us, for they probably figure that such gossip will break up the harmony of the club. Herzog might help us, but we are as far as we can get in the league race at the present time, so why talk of changes?"

Bresnahan did not take the story so kindly. He said it was a plot to arouse bad feeling among his players and that he had never heard of such a deal, but also admitted that Herzog might add to the Cubs' strength.

GIANTS BEAT WHEELING.

Part of McGraw's Squad Drop Off and Win from Central Leaguers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 20.—The Wheeling Central League Club played a double-header this afternoon and lost both games, the first to Evansville by 9 to 5; the second to the New York Giants by 4 to 2.

Ritter pitched five innings for the Giants and held Wheeling runless. Schupp, who succeeded him, was hit hard enough to score two runs in the seventh, but the visitors came back with a single by Murray and a double by Fletcher, which, with two errors behind Johnson, resulted in two runs. Fletcher's work both at bat and in the field featured the game. He scored two runs himself and drove in another. Only part of the New York team came here, with Larry Doyle in charge. The crowd was one of the largest of the season. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	7	3
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—4	7	0

Batteries—Johnson and Mullaney; Ritter, Schupp and Wendell and Smith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1—6	8	0
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3	10	1

Batteries—Lee and Hockings; Sherman and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5	9	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Goodbread and Snow; Ring, Verbout and Reynolds.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	6	2
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	*—5	8	1

Batteries—Harchs and Williams; Richter and Madden, Howley.

At Providence—Providence-Richmond, rain.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Albany, 0. Utica, 2; Albany, 0.

CYCLE RECORDS AT NEWARK

Goullet and McNamara Make Fast Time at the Velodrome.

Fast time that established new world records was only one of the features of the cycling meet yesterday at the Velodrome in Newark. In a semi-final of the quarter-mile national professional championship Alfred Goullet clipped a fifth of a second from Frank Kramer's world's figures of 28 1-5 seconds, made in Newark twelve years ago.

Reggie McNamara, another Australian, later in the day rode ten miles in 20 seconds under the world's mark, made by his countryman, Alf Grenda, one year ago. McNamara won first money, while Goullet lost the final of the quarter in which Kramer, the winner, equal the old figures. Kramer's victory over Goullet in the championship was the real feature, coming as it did after the Australian's record ride.

The 10,000 fans cheered when Kramer led from the start to finish. With a wheel's length to spare as he crossed the tape, Joe Fogler of Brooklyn finished third, a length back of Goullet, and McNamara was fourth, inches away from Fogler.

Kramer's victory brings him up to within one point of Goullet in the national title battle, in which the latter was leading before the race by five points. In his record ride McNamara appeared to be beaten by Grenda 200 yards from the finish, but by a remarkable sprint near the close he won by half a length. Jackie Magin of Newark was third.

McNamara had a profitable day, for in addition to being placed in the two open events he won the Brainard match from Thorvald Ellegaard of Denmark.

George Cameron, the Bronx rider, won the unlimited Australian pursuit race, with Fred Weber of Newark second. Willie Hanley and Ernest Orth, the California pair, were third, respectively.

Jumping the big field one lap from the finish gave Ernest Jokus a commanding lead in the two-mile professional handicap, and he won handily from Halsted of England second and Orth third.

Hans Orth of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, who is sweeping the boards at all the Eastern tracks, won the one-mile amateur scratch race from a fast field, with Walter Weimer, unattached, second, and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. third.

The members of the Newark Wheelmen saw their President, John L. Stashie, win the half-mile amateur handicap from the seventy-five-yard mark. Walter Weimer, unattached, with a fifty-yard handicap, was second, and Tommy Grimm of the Bayview Wheelmen, the only back marker to qualify, was third.

QUAKER RIDGE TENNIS.

F. T. Hunter Reaches Fifth Round on New Rochelle Courts.

F. T. Hunter was the only player to reach the fifth round yesterday in the Quaker Ridge championship tennis tournament. The Cornell player defeated George King of Columbia in the fourth round of the tournament on the New Rochelle Lawn Tennis Club courts in three sets, at 4—6, 6—3, 6—0. The young collegians played a spectacular game, but the superior steadiness and general knowledge of the finer points of the game enabled the Ithacan to triumph over the Blue and White racquet wielder. The latter made a number of brilliant shots, but lacked the experience necessary to make him a strong contender. This, however, should come in time, and there is every indication of his developing into one of the best players in the metropolitan district.

Several interesting matches were contested during the day. Herbert L. Bergman, the Westchester interscholastic champion, was forced to the limit to win from M. Chapin. The schoolboy dropped the first set, but made a splendid recovery and won his opponent off his feet in the next two sets. In the same round W. Hamey Wood eliminated the veteran J. H. Steinkampf in a straight set match. Wood took the first set at love, but Steinkampf developed unexpected opposition and carried the second to deuce before succumbing to the New York club player. Wood continued his excellent form by defeating C. H. Nozon in the next round at 6—3, 6—3.

The two veterans George S. Groesbeck and Benjamin M. Phillips came through to the fourth round with easy victories over V. C. Arquimbau and W. S. Baldwin, respectively. They were joined by Dr. William Rosenbaum, who won from W. W. Tomenaint in straight sets. The other survivors in this round are Harold Swian, Allen Behr, A. J. Ostendorf, E. D. Fixman and T. Collum. The summary:

Quaker Ridge Championship, Men's Singles—First Round—E. C. Potter, Jr., defeated W. S. Andrews, by default; W. Granger defeated E. C. Potter, Jr., 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; W. Halsey Wood defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 6—0, 6—7, 6—0; Hoyt L. Bowman defeated M. Chapin, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—E. M. Behar defeated T. S. Fauntleroy, 6—4, 6—3; L. Croley defeated H. Adler, 6—2, 6—3; D. D. Fisher defeated Dr. F. Kuhn, 6—4, 6—0; O. A. Walker, Jr., defeated W. Granger, 6—3, 6—0; W. Halsey Wood defeated C. H. Nozon, 6—0, 6—3; Dr. A. W. Waite defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—3, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. L. Stiles, 6—3, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. L. Porter, 6—0, 6—0.

Third Round—E. M. Behar defeated Dr. L. V. Robinson, 6—3, 6—4; Edmund D. Fixman defeated Ralph Sommers, 6—0, 6—4; A. J. Ostendorf defeated H. Rothschild, 6—3, 6—4; George S. Groesbeck defeated V. C. Arquimbau, 6—4, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated W. M. Baldwin, 6—4, 6—2; L. Croley defeated H. D. Fisher, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated W. J. Toussaint, 6—2, 6—4; Harold Swain defeated J. D. Clarke, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated B. Y. Smith, 6—1, 6—0; George King defeated S. F. Benton, 6—4, 6—2; T. Hunter defeated G. W. Graham by default.

Fourth Round—F. T. Hunter defeated George King, 6—4,

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

THE CITY'S BONDS AND BUDGET.

The city will ask on June 29 for an advance of $71,000,000 on an issue of 4½ per cent. bonds. As the bonds are selling on the curb "when issued" at a premium there is no doubt that the city will get its money. Nobody seems disposed to pay any more attention than is deserved to the announcement yesterday that "up-State" had appointed a committee to inquire into the city's finances, and to the personal assertion of Senator BENNETT that the city already is over the debt limit by a trifle of $147,764,242, and 82 cents. Nothing could have induced the Senator to make it $147,764,243. Yet he included in his tabulation of "debt" $99,778,790.04 of "revenue bonds and bills issued in anticipation of collection of taxes." They are debt in the sense that they are charges against the budget, but not debt within the meaning of the constitutional limit upon the issue of bonds such as those the city is offering. The point was freshly raised and settled when the State wanted to borrow $6,000,000 in anticipation of taxes, and it was argued that the Constitution forbade such loans. The reply was that the proper limit upon the issue of obligations in anticipation of taxes was the tax limit, the evidences of indebtedness not being bonds chargeable against the property of the State.

No doubt it is cautionary to taxpayers that they are carrying obligations for a hundred millions of uncollected and largely uncollectible taxes, and the Senator is within his rights thus far. The budget already is excessive and almost unmanageable, and the taxes are confiscatory in many cases, burdensome in all. Already the direct tax added to the city tax carries the rate above the constitutional limit upon the rate for city taxes alone. But these considerations have nothing to do with the contention that the city's funded debt is above the constitutional limit. Even if it were so it is sure that the city would be good for the moral obligation to repay any moneys received on a promise to pay. The Senator's point, and the State's inquisition, have nothing to do with the case.

And yet it is necessary to ask why the city is compelled to pay a panic rate, the highest in recent times, although the banks are bursting with unlendable hundreds of millions and no Federal Reserve bank is quoting so high a rate for advances to merchants. There are two reasons. The city is asking for fifty-year money, not thirty-day advances. The smallness of the supply of money for a term of years appears from the condition of the mortgage market. First mortgages on improved city real estate are unprocurable at the city's rate. Practically all mortgage loans in Manhattan last week were at 5 per cent. or higher. Argentina, France, and Switzerland all have borrowed in New York within a short time at rates above those which New York is offering, and there are even better loans in sight. It is said in the foreign dispatches that the much-discussed "British credit" may take the form of a joint and several loan of the four Allies. As the money market never had such a security offered it the comparison is as novel as trying. These are harvest days for lenders, whose only embarrassment is to tell when to lend. Thus far each new loan sells at a higher yield, that is at a lower price, than its predecessor. It is not only New York which is under the necessity to advance its bid for money. There is not one national loan which now commands its issue price, and each fresh issue customarily includes some exceptional inducement to takers of previous loans. That is to say, those who see a discount quoted on their bonds as soon as they have taken them are offered an exchange into the new loans at par, and there are billions to come.

The small investor makes no note of these things, but the wholesalers of credit are comparing all bonds of all cities and nations, and they must sell at an equality, everything considered. When the credit is equal the rate must be equal. Bonds which command equal prices command equal quantities of goods. Thus the competence of the credit of American and foreign borrowers goes far to fix the prices of the goods which are bought with the bonds which are taken. Therefore the credit of New York, being in relation with the credit of foreign borrowers of the highest class, must also be in relation with the price of munitions of war which bring gold, the basis of credit, to New York. The suggestion is that the conditions of the time are responsible for the necessity that New York must pay panic rates for credit, or money, because it is a borrower when there are many competing borrowers, and some necessitous borrowers. All credit is dearer, not New York's credit alone. The constitutional limit has nothing to do with it, and there is no deterioration of credit. But there is a warning to taxpayers that their burdens must increase as the city's interest rate rises. The next budget will be the city's greatest, and there is no relief in sight without a telescope.

MEXICO'S NEW MUDDLE.

The change in the Mexican situation caused by the suddenly developed quarrel between CARRANZA and his chief Cabinet Ministers, in which his Generals, OBREGON and PABLO GONZALES, have taken sides against him, will not necessarily terminate the plans for the pacification of the country. It is said that the cause of the quarrel was the disposition of the four Ministers, ZUBARAN, VERDUGO, CABRERA, and UREYA, to heed the advice of Washington, and if OBREGON really desires to make peace for the sake of securing the help of the United States, CARRANZA may be compelled either to listen to the new Commissioners sent to Vera Cruz by President WILSON or seek safety in a place more remote from Mexico than San Juan de Ulca. OBREGON should be today the most popular personage in Mexico. That he might easily seize the reins of Government is well understood. If the four men who have retired from CARRANZA'S Cabinet were retained to advise him as to measures of civil government, he might easily install himself in the National Palace. He would still have the irreconcilable ZAPATA to deal with, as well as VILLA and ANGELES in the north, and peace would not be restored until terms were made with them. This task might be made easier by the good offices of the United States Government.

But such an argument is based on the faint hope that Mexicans might, in a perilous crisis, act like other people. Not one of these Mexicans has ever shown any disposition to listen to reason, even the four ousted Cabinet Ministers being "unknown quantities," whose new-born respect for Washington may have been only a pretext to oppose their obstinate and seemingly unreasoning leader. The situation is serious and will be more so if we presently are involved in a little war on Mexican soil, as we assuredly will be unless MAYTORENA secures the safety of the American colonists at Esperanza in Sonora. Thousands of Mexicans are starving and the food sent to them from this country is either refused admission or stolen. A condition of anarchy prevails in many of the States, and Oaxaca has gravely seceded from the Mexican union. It is barely possible that the peaceful mission of Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. ARREDONDO will be President WILSON'S last effort to restore order through rational argument; but nothing is clearer than the need of restoring order with as little delay as possible.

THE BLURB.

In an interview published in THE TIMES Magazine Section yesterday GOUVERNEUR MORRIS expresses his dislike of the editorial "blurb" which introduces the short story in many of the magazines of the present day. He finds this blurb often sensational and exaggerated. It has also a most hideous habit of giving away the plot in advance.

Mr. MORRIS is not the only writer who suffers, usually in silence, from the praise bestowed upon him by the author of the blurb. The more sensitive he is and the more prone to self-esteem the more deeply his feelings are hurt by the thought of his reader's inevitable disappointment when he turns from the blurb to the real thing. Yet the blurb follows a legitimate course of development in harmony with the development of modern fiction. Its dignified ancestor was the scrap of verse that writers of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S day habitually placed at the head of each chapter to indicate indirectly what might be expected to happen in that chapter, an amplified sub-head. In recent years the publishers have extended this introductory matter with descriptive comment and placed it on the "jackets" inclosing books of fiction. In that position it serves a double purpose, whetting the appetite of the prospective reader for a work of "impelling charm" and "the best novel of the century," and informing reviewers who are pressed for time of the main points of the plot.

It was while exercising this function that this form of announcement received from Gelett Burgess the immortalizing name of blurb, which now is a part of our English vocabulary, having a place in the new dictionaries. From the "jacket" it passed to the italicised introduction for the magazine story. It probably will retain its strong position in the literary world until some one discovers the tremendous advertising force of understatement and the cumulative effect upon the public of finding a thing better than it was announced to be.

NATIONAL GUARD PROGRESS.

Public interest in the training of the National Guard has greatly increased lately because of the realisation of the importance of that body as part of the first line of our land defense in case of international trouble. The training is much better than it ever was before. The citizen soldier is learning many things he was never taught in the old days. Experienced officers of the regular army assist his own regimental officers in training him for the duties he would have to perform if called upon for actual service. The Sixty-ninth Regiment is now having a week of rigorous camp life in the upper part of Van Cortlandt Park, and next month the two brigades of this city will have some real soldiering experience in the new State camp at Fishkill Plains. Here, near a camp laid out on the most improved scientific principles, infantry, cavalry, and artillery will have battle manoeuvres under the very conditions of war. The daily life of the men will be precisely that of soldiers at the front, without the dangers, but with all the work and discipline.

The enhanced repute this new development of the State soldiers has given them as a military force relied upon for defense by the nation should help to decrease the difficulty of recruiting. It has certainly given to the people a new sense of the dignity and importance of the National Guard. It has impelled numbers of employers to encourage the young men in their employ to serve in the Guard. The citizen soldier is no longer lightly regarded as an ornamental personage who parades on festal days and dances in his armory. The idea of the need of national defense now possesses all minds, and the value of the National Guardsman's practical training to that end is appreciated.

TRANSMITTING CIVILIZATION.

The transmission of civilization from one country to another is before the eyes of any one who reads the annual report of the Government General of Korea. Americans are only less involved in it than Japanese, who did the transmitting. Western civilization was brought to Japan by the United States, fully accepted, and now transmitted in turn by Japan to Korea. The extraordinary rapidity with which Japan assimilated Western ideas herself gave promise that there would be nothing slow about her impregnating Korea with them, and it is fulfilled.

The formal annexation of Korea was in 1910, and the report before us is for 1912-13. In it one can see the speed with which the Hermit Kingdom is being turned into a country as modern as Japan. There is even a tone of apology where it is found necessary to retain for the time some ancient custom which cannot be done away with at once, such as the penalty of whipping for minor offenses, and an explanation that it is modified and mitigated. The report tells of a reorganization of the judicial system and a readjustment of the fiscal administration, and says that the financial and economic growth stimulated the growth of banking institutions. The general governmental system has been simplified and the local system unified, and uniform regulations made concerning the application of the law. One section of the report deals with the introduction of humane methods in dealing with prisoners, including the installation of the ticket-of-leave system, the suspension of sentence, and the formation of associations for the protection of ex-convicts.

Gambling was the national vice. "The official extortion," says the report, "practiced for so many years "under the old régime, discouraged "the people from adopting respectable "occupations, but encouraged them "in gambling," and this is being stamped out. The police force has been increased, the penalties for gambling strictly enforced, and on the other hand "the physical works carried out under the new régime and "the encouragement given to the "saving of money" are doing away by degrees with the temptation.

What the Japanese have had to encounter in their irresistible progress in Korea is suggested in explanations made by the way when some particular reform is discussed. For instance, "until very recently, not only "was smallpox an epidemic disease "in Korea, but nearly all Koreans "were swayed by prejudice against "vaccination." The Japanese are enforcing regular vaccination in Spring and Summer each year, and additional vaccination wherever the disease breaks out, with the result that there has been a very great decrease in the number of smallpox cases. Japan maintains a number of hospitals. Many physicians know only Chinese methods and use ginseng (which has no medicinal properties whatever) and other dried roots to cure disease. "For the control of incapable physicians," says the report, "regulations will be enacted in the coming year."

The Government General Hospital apparently met with the hostility of prejudice and ignorance at first, but the report says:

> Confidence in the hospital becoming more widespread, many patients from the remote interior now frequent it, while Korean women, who were formerly greatly prejudiced against approaching any male strangers, now begin to subject themselves willingly to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, are rapidly increasing.

Regulations have been made for street cleaning and house cleaning and governing slaughter-houses. New waterworks systems are under way. The new educational system has met and conquered prejudice:

> Although little more than a year has elapsed since the new educational system came into force, it has already found favor with the general public, and even the Yangban class, most of whom naturally clung to the old-fashioned education as provided by the study of Chinese classics only, are now willingly sending their children to the common public schools founded as a result of the new educational ordinances.

There has even been introduced higher education for girls, and there are three girls' higher common schools. The maritime administration has been readjusted and measures adopted for the encouragement of coastwise transportation, and an increase in profits has followed the improvements in the railway system. These are only the high lights in every department of life the Japanese are pursuing with astonishing speed the task of remaking a nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Model Towns and the Living Wage.

Of life in a "model town," few New Yorkers can claim to have much, if any, personal knowledge, their own town never having been credited by others or even by themselves with a right to that appellation. A considerable number of us, however, have made visits of various lengths to towns so described by their own inhabitants and by the authors of magazine articles, and we have always returned home willing enough to confess that neither our methods of municipal management nor their results are in all respects as good as they might be—as they are in some of these well-advertised places where every prospect pleases and man shows no obvious sign of vileness.

Nevertheless, such visitors, or most of them, come back to their own far from exemplary city with a certain sense of relief. In the model town they have had a feeling of oppression or suppression—a feeling that its unquestionable beauties and virtues were the products, if not of despotism, at least of a paternalism not a bit the more enjoyable by the natural man because of its unquestionable excellence and kindliness of intention. In short, the model town, when, as in most of them, the modeling has been done by a ruler or group of rulers dependent for power, in the last analysis, on the granting or withholding of bread and butter from a majority of the populace, presents a dead level of neatness and propriety about which there is something a little inhuman and therefore a little repulsive.

Hence will there be not a little sympathy with the disapproval of model towns displayed by HENRY FORD in the last of that remarkable machinist's many demonstrations of his remarkable talent, shared by Mr. EDISON alone, for getting himself, his business, and his plans exploited as pure reading matter on the first page of the newspapers. He said that in his opinion the one correct way to make a model town was to pay living wages to all its workers. The complete success of this device seemingly depends somewhat, perhaps a good deal, on the ability and the inclination of all the workers to earn the living wage, and Mr. FORD himself has been more than suspected of having a few paternal inclinations of his own. That doesn't affect, however, the merits of his recipe, and the town its administration produced would certainly be likely to have charms lacking in those he had under critical consideration.

Foreign Students Excluded!

Sorry as have been, since the war began, the exploits with the pen of many German scientists with well-earned international reputations, none other is quite so lamentable as is the demand by Professor KONRAD BORNHAK of the University of Berlin that Germany's educational institutions be peremptorily and permanently closed to foreign students.

That, in a way, is worse than anything that German soldiers have been charged with doing in Belgium. To no true scientist, or at least to no sane one, would ever come even the idea of putting a restriction on the diffusion of knowledge—of treating it as the more benighted and inefficient manufacturers still do the "trade secrets" on the keeping of which to themselves they think their prosperity depends. But Professor BORNHAK takes the petty tradesman's view. There would be no great harm, he says, in teaching something of philosophy and philology to outsiders, but the training of competitors in chemistry and engineering and the like he thinks should cease.

In other words, whatever of learning he thinks of real use—later we may hear from German philosophers and philologists their opinion of their colleague's judgment—he would have Germany keep to herself, letting the foreigners discover what little they can without help. He draws no deduction, and evidently does not realise what deduction can be drawn from his assumption that all foreigners are enemies of Germany, but he does think to assure his fellow-countrymen that they have nothing to fear from retaliatory boycotts by foreign schools. In those schools, he tells them, there is nothing for Germans to learn. The whole system of exchange professors he would have abolished as a miserable failure, and degrees from foreign universities should be scorned, since their acceptance implies the existence of an honor that can increase the glory of a German doctor.

All this is saddening and discouraging. It is something hitherto unrecorded in the history of science.

Represent a Group, Not a Sex.

As an "atrocity" the sending of the Danish steamer Hellig Olav into Stornaway and her detention there for three days by the British Government would take higher—or perhaps one should say lower—rank if one did not so well recall how other ships, both larger and smaller, have recently been treated by the agents of another great power. No doubt the delay thus imposed was annoying to the passengers on the Olav and expensive to her owners, but at least the passengers are all alive and the owners still have their ship, which can be counted fairly good luck in this lamentable year of wholesale slaughter and destruction, down on the plea of military necessity.

That Great Britain's holding up of this neutral craft should cause some lively scolding by those whom its inconvenienced is natural enough, but it is a serious fact that the incitement to make a real and serious row about it—a row that might possibly set several more nations at odds—came from two delegates returning from the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. It was they, and not men who had shared the infringement of neutral rights, who drew up and secured signatures to a vehement protest for immediate presentation to President WILSON, and again it was they, and not men, who did the angry talking to the reporters on arrival—oh, yes, quite safe and sound!—at this port.

To be entirely fair, however, as of course one must be, and also to show that appreciation of the humorous without which life becomes too sad and dull, it must be noted that the same document which so sternly bescought the President's attention to England's dreadful crime contained, as well, a hastily added paragraph exhorting him, in effect, for Heaven's sake, not to do anything about it. Seemingly these dear ladies want what they think their rights firmly asserted, but not for worlds would they have those rights maintained!

Nothing could well be funnier, and one is tempted to add—"or more feminine." But that addition shall not be made—not here, anyhow—for it would be a psittacism, or pithecism, and empty of truth and sense. It is not of woman that the wording of the protest is characteristic, but of the little group of pathetically mistaken and deluded women who are willing to pay, or to have paid, for present peace the greatest and most terrible price imaginable.

EXAMINATIONS DEFENDED.

A Teacher's Opinion That Class Standing Alone Would Not Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a teacher of twenty-five years' experience to say a few words about examinations, partly in reply to Mr. Samuel Weishaut?

That the examination should not be the sole test I think all competent teachers will admit, but that it is a necessary part of the test of fitness seems indisputable. I am with my students three hours daily, except Saturdays, for eight months. I know long before that time every student who should unquestionably pass and every one who should unquestionably fail; but I don't know about a considerable number who are on the border line.

This is one function of the examination, but there is another of greater import. During the session the student gets his subject piecemeal and is dominated by it, while by a careful review before the examination he grasps the subject as a whole and dominates it. This is called "cramming" by those who have forgotten their own school days, but is known to those who have observed and remembered as probably the most valuable work of the year. Does Mr. Weishaut discover all the beauties of a play of Shakespeare in a single reading? Does any man grasp all of any subject when first presented to him? If the trained adult mind cannot do this, why should we expect it of the plastic, untrained mind of the young? The trouble is that we don't give enough time for review, and that students will not review unless there is an examination. The habit of trusting entirely to daily class standing is, I believe, responsible for much poor training. My experience leads to the conclusion that the college graduate of today is a less trained thinker than he was twenty years ago.

If the necessity be admitted, can cheating at examinations be eliminated? I believe it can be by adopting the honor system and carrying it out completely. The honor system is simply the public opinion of a given body of students and professors—I came under it forty years ago at the age of thirteen. I have observed it, as pupil or teacher, in four institutions, and I have seen no reason for abandoning it. I do not claim that it is infallible; but I do claim that it is far more effective than any plan of professorial watchfulness. When it fails the teachers are as often to blame as the students; but I think it fails more frequently because it is adopted in colleges and universities before being used in the preparatory schools. Besides its other advantages, it secures high moral training and a fine practical lesson in self-government. I hope the Annapolis authorities will give it another trial.

TEACHER.

Hanover, Va., June 15, 1915.

For Poland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the plain duties thrust upon us by the war is that of aiding the land of Poland in its desperate plight. Those who know best what Poland has given to the world in art and literature will surely want to make some return. Our sympathy is stirred when we find Ignace Paderewski among us—but not as pianist. He has no heart for playing—like those captive Hebrews who hung up their harps on the willows by the rivers of Babylon, and whose tongues cleaved to the roofs of their mouths. He is here as a devoted citizen, pleading the dire need of his country.

Many of us feel that we owe a debt to Paderewski—not, indeed, that we could repay it in kind, but only in kindness. On his former visits to America he gave freely of his genius to many a worthy cause. He played—and Mme. Sembrich sang—at a concert for the building fund of the Musicians Club of New York. Had there been no war the people of a hundred musical centres in this country would have flocked to hear him again. Cannot all such, who cannot afford to do more, send the amount they would have spent for this purpose to the Polish Relief Fund? While far larger sums are needed than this plan would yield, yet it would be peculiarly appropriate and it should appeal to all Americans, whatever their sympathies may lie.

R. L. McALL.

Musicians Club, New York, June 13, 1915.

Congo Atrocities Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the statements in Walter Jaeger's letter in THE TIMES of June 15 about Belgium and the Congo are hardly fair. Mr. Jaeger calls Belgium's present sufferings a just punishment for her cruelties in the Congo, whereas the Congo was the private property of the late King Leopold, and Belgium was in no way responsible for the shocking atrocities he permitted and by which he profited.

I was an active member of the Congo League, which had a large membership in England and America. Through its work the state of affairs in the Congo became public. Mark Twain writing a brilliant little book on the subject. Then the Parliament of Belgium took up the matter and reformed it, after which "the league dissolved," because its work was done.

E. J. WHEELER.

New Hamburg, N. Y., June 16, 1915.

Impassable Crosswalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the upper Washington Heights district, where your paper so largely predominates, reside many thousands of people who would appreciate your aid in prodding the sleepy Bureau of Highways toward paving 176th Street, between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues. The crosswalk at the latter point can only be compared to a mountain road. Numerous boulders stand five and six inches above the soil. When it rains it is a sea of mud.

C. J. D.

New York, June 16, 1915.

ECONOMIC JEALOUSIES.

An Examination of Those Ascribed by Germany to England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with an unprecedented demand on English manufacturers for high-speed steel for use in the production of armaments, Consul Savage of Sheffield, England, reports that it is estimated that prior to the war Germany supplied England with 80 per cent. of the tungsten used in the manufacture of this steel. This is evidently an instance of England's jealousy of Germany's development. It is precisely similar to the case of England's depending on Germany for 90 per cent. of the dyestuffs used in her premier industry—cotton manufactures—as to that of England being Germany's best customer for iron and steel goods, of which she took nearly $40,000,000 worth out of $500,000,000 exported in 1913, or that, in total, England, in selling Germany $200,000,000 worth of goods in 1913, bought from that country $400,000,000 worth.

The truth in respect of trade and commerce about as well supports the idea of English jealousy of Germany as it does that of Germany to expand the areas under her flag. In the first place, despite Germany's remarkably peaceful disposition, she has acquired over 1,000,000 square miles of territory, or an area equal to about one-third of the United States, since 1884, and has colonised on this large area the expansive total of 25,000 white persons. Evidently she needs area!

In the second place, the idea of expanding through the annexation of Belgium and later on the Netherlands, on account of pressure of population, is of a piece with that general order of inversion of all ordinary processes of thought, argument, and action introduced with the war. The people per square mile in Belgium were 652 in 1910, in Netherlands 498, in 1912, and in Germany 310 in 1910.

In the third place, that a crowded population does not ipso facto force an expansion of boundary is seen in the fact that the population of England and Wales in 1911 was equal to 618 per square mile of area, or within 36 as many as are found in Belgium, the most crowded area on the European Continent; yet both England and Belgium were getting along very well with their crowds and were highly prosperous. This prosperity was the result largely of a great interchange of commodities with foreign countries, and, inasmuch as German imports and exports have been growing by leaps and bounds for many years past, exports being 58 per cent. and imports 23 per cent. greater in 1913 than in 1906, it looks as if the Germans thoroughly well appreciated that well-being is not at all dependent on area, but on industry and organization.

England's jealousy of Germany is vividly shown in that Hamburg was running lines of steamers to all important British ports without let or hindrance of any kind whatever. In connection with free and unhampered commerce for all within the confines of the British Empire, in so far as the Imperial Government could secure it, it is noted that Dr. Kuno Meyer recently stated that "nations are in the ascendancy, one above another. They will fight for commercial development and finally against England's control of the seas." Were it not that Germans and German apologists are exceedingly hard put to justify German aggression, they could hardly have the effrontery to pretend that what they call England's control of the seas has proved oppressive to German interests. The real objection of Germans is to England's possession of fortifications in the narrow passages of the seas. What grounds have they to object save in the desire to weaken England as against themselves? Has not England as much right to safeguard her sea routes as Germany to safeguard her canal from the North Sea to the Baltic or the United States to defend the Panama Canal? In fact, is not England's right in this matter the strongest of the three, seeing that the very existence of the British Empire is dependent on uninterrupted sea communications?

The Germans would stand in better light if they came out openly, and instead of accusing England of envy and jealousy of them acknowledged that they have real causes to war against her for many years, and that her efforts to keep the peace have been interpreted by them as proofs of her dread and her decadence.

MICHAEL B. WILD.

Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1915.

Inventors Attend!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me sufficient space in your columns to describe an idea which, it seems to me, might have practical value in preventing, or, at least, nullifying injury or destruction by submarine.

My idea is founded on the principle of the catamaran, and is as follows: To have extra long, swinging booms, hinged fore and aft and amidships to the steamer. These could be swung out at right angles to the ship, as she nears the area of danger near the coast. Now let slim, but strong, iron rods or posts, hinged in their turn to the distal ends of swinging booms, hang downward in the water, and a heavy armor-plate curtain (the length of the ship, and as wide as the ship's draught—say twenty-five feet) be suspended between the booms, beginning a few inches below the water's surface, and extending a foot or two below the ship's keel. This armored curtain could be held firmly in position from fifty to seventy-five feet distant from the ship's sides by being laced or in some other way securely attached to the perpendicular posts by heavy wire cable passed through holes drilled along the edge of said curtain. The effect of this would be that a torpedo would be stopped sufficiently by the iron curtain as to render it incapable of piercing the steel sides of a vessel. As submarines rarely risk being rammed by attacking a vessel in front, but mostly try for her broadside, it appears to me some inventive brain might turn this suggestion to practical account.

HOWARD JAMES, M. D.

New York, June 15, 1915.

Sinking Funds a Curse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Beckhard's arrow in THE TIMES of June 18, as to sinking fund and serial bonds, are obvious. He confounds what is conjectural, and in part impossible, with what is as fixed and certain as the credit of the State or city. Put both on the same basis, as he does, and the result is practically identical. But distinguish what is so dubious and irrelevant from what is certain and the futility of his position is plain. It is this failure to discriminate between surmise and reality that is so delusive. Further demonstration by figures is unnecessary.

As to his point that when the sinking fund yields as high a rate of interest as that paid on the bond, for instance, on a "long New York City 4 per cent. bond," then one result will equalize the other. The answer is found in my letter in THE TIMES of April 20, where it is shown that the cost between the two methods on that score would be greater even if the sinking fund earned 5 per cent.

The more that sinking funds are examined for public securities, the more they are found to be what a chartered accountant of experience, Mr. Macpherson, has affirmed them to be—"A curse to the average municipality." (Municipal Accounting, Page 26.)

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.

Boston, June 18, 1915.

Sun in Babies' Eyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can we not prevail upon parents to instruct their nursemaids and their children who perform such duties to be careful when taking babies into the street to adjust the sun shield of the go-cart so that the eyes of their little charges will be protected from the light?

It is positively distressing to see how children, too small to help themselves, are compelled to lie and stare into the sky, and sometimes actually into the sun itself, when taken out in this way. Most maids, and, for that matter, many mothers, seem to think that protection from the sun is all that is necessary. But bright skylight is almost as painful as direct sunlight—certainly enough so to make enforced submission to it nothing less than agony.

Carelessness in this respect is so universal in this town, where the only airing most babies get is on the streets, that the wonder is that any of them grow up with decent eyesight. Unquestionably, many of the cases of defective vision so numerous among school children are due to this eye strain endured when they were babies.

JOSEPH H. MILLER.

New York, June 19, 1915.

HOW A GERMAN TRADES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Secret of His Success Revealed—Motor Cars, Pianos, Silks, Beer, and Cheese All in One Magic Bag.

New York, June 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on "South American Trade Illusions," by Charles Paul Mackie in THE TIMES, is a remarkable criticism of the Pan-American movement. Mr. Mackie therein speaks of the German way of initiating business in Latin America, but does not say anything about Germany's success in this trade.

Shortly after my arrival in this country last Fall, I wrote a short explanation about the German methods of export business, which appeared in The Evening Post on Nov. 9, 1914.

One of the most material facts seems to be quite unknown in this country—that it is not the German or English manufacturer who deals directly with the customer, but the so-called "exporter," who in Germany, for instance, buys the goods from the manufacturer for cash and sells them at his selling price on long credit, and the "commission merchant," who sells the original bill of the manufacturer plus a certain commission. Most of those European manufacturers, who were jealous of the bigger profit of the exporter, tried to do it in the direct way, sending to South America a salesman with a large line of their special branch, and nearly all of them, or at least the majority, came back to the old system after having their fingers burned.

The explanation can be shown by the following example: On my last trip I carried with me twenty-six trunks with a full sample and catalogue line of "everything"—from the famous Limburger cheese and lager beer to Parisian silk gowns, pianos, and motor cars. My orders contained a bit of all of these articles, some of them smaller, some larger quantities, and every one as a complete unit was shipped to the customers with one invoice and one bill for every shipment. Here is the convenience for the customer and the principal success of Germany's export trade: We provide our customers with everything they need at one time, and save them the trouble to find about every item with a special manufacturer. We do it for them, and we do it in the way they want it, and endeavor to please them in every respect.

This is the secret of our success—and it may be a lesson for the American manufacturer that he will only find a market for his product in South America (of course, not in a critical moment, as the present) after he has found the exporter right here in the country who can handle the business for him. All the questions about credit and banking are not more important than this basis of the whole scheme.

It is very simple, but the simple is not always easy!

Since I wrote the above article, I have taken the opportunity to watch the development of the American export business to South America, and I naturally was extremely interested in the result of the Pan-American Conference at Washington. If theories and after-dinner speeches could have an effect on practical business—I mean selling and buying—then the United States would by today in the position to "win the race," and have an easy game in the neighboring republics. But this is not the case. Mr. Mackie is right when he says: "It is sheer folly to think South American trade is ours [United States] for the taking," and the scores of American salesmen who visited the Latin-American countries during the last ten months will all confirm this statement. I do not want to be misunderstood, as it is not my intention to create the impression that the aim of the United States to participate in South American business is hopeless or unjustified.

In another article (in The Sun of Nov. 15) I wrote the following:

> There is no reason at all for the United States to fear that she would not be admitted by Germany as a competitor in South America; on the contrary, my experience has always been that fair competition is necessary for the development and increase of business, and Germany will gladly accept the United States as a successor to the English.

It might not be generally known in this country that before the war over 50 per cent. of all the representatives and salesmen of British exporters and manufacturers in South America were Germans. This is an absolute fact which I have personally experienced on my voyages. Will these Germans, of whom probably many are at present prisoners at concentration camps, after the conclusion of peace continue to work for English houses? I believe not; many of them will return to Germany and take the positions of their brave fellows who were killed or disabled on the battlefield, and quite a number might come to America and be willing to sell American goods to their respective customers and friends in South America.

If, then, the exporters and manufacturers of the United States take the opportunity to send down to Latin America these thoroughly trained and experienced men, well familiar with the conditions of these countries as well as with the Spanish and Portuguese languages, they undoubtedly will accomplish more and obtain better results than all the delegates and speakers at conferences and meetings. Shipping and banking facilities are not required before trade is established. If the American merchants want to do business with South America it is up to them to introduce first their goods and get orders. Only then comes the shippers' and bankers' turn. The salesman, and only the right salesman, has to do the "pioneer work"!

ERNST TICHAUER.

PARIS IS AS ONE SEES IT.

Zeppelin Air Raids Are Nothing; Besides, They Do Not Happen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in the columns of your esteemed paper, on May 16th, an article entitled "Nightly Air Raids on Paris." Unfortunately there are many worthy individuals whose sense of humor is limited, and I feel constrained to explain the "joke" and set at rest any anxiety occasioned by this humorous outburst.

When the writer spoke of "night attacks" becoming "more frequent than ever," he must indeed have been troubled with bad dreams. As a matter of fact and in spite of many possible attempts, there has been but one actual raid, when two Zeppelins succeeded in reaching Paris. The citizens who happened to be awake enjoyed the novel sight, watching from window or balcony the searchlights playing upon the big cigar-shaped forms as they flew over the city pursued by our aviators, frightening some near-by spectators, but on the whole affording a sort of free performance to the entire populace.

The writer further stated that we were even subjected to "attacks in broad daylight." It is true that the Paris air squadron has been doing some reconnoitring and perhaps our friend would like to frighten timid old ladies into believing them to be Zeppelins, or perhaps he is trying to play the hero to credulous friends at home.

He also speaks of the necessity of special permits for going out at night. In the last six months, on many occasions, I have been about the city at all hours of the night and never have been asked to show a paper or been molested in the slightest way.

As to the cafes being deserted, perhaps the writer referred to the Montmartre "night life" which, thanks to the absence of certain foreign patronage, is greatly reduced. But if he were to walk along the boulevards day or night, he would see a goodly showing of gay Parisians; in fact, between four and seven in the evening, Paris seems quite like her old self, with the added touch of military uniforms, which are naturally much in evidence.

The "many underground passages" being dug for refuge rater of course to the new lines of the "Metro" under construction, work on which is being carried on day and night as usual. I only wonder that advantage was not taken of the opportunity to dilate upon the "Made in America" idea of the "frightful epidemics" that are to ravage Paris.

After reading Mr. Poole's dissertation one is convinced that he must have been seeing double, to say the least, and if remains to be seen whether he himself is a "would-be humorist or only the victim of a huge practical joke. Or is it some pro-German propaganda invented to cast a false cloud over the most beautiful city in the world?

Paris, June 15, 1915. F. B. P.

A Prediction by Dumas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1847 Alexandre Dumas took a fancy to go into Parliament, and naturally turned to the borough he had benefited so much, Saint Germain, and Saint Germain refused him. After the abdication of Louis Philippe in the following year, Dumas tried again, and in the course of a speech to the electors used the following language:

"Geographically," he said, commenting upon the political state of Europe, "Prussia has the form of a serpent, and, like it, she seems to be asleep, and to gather her strength in order to swallow everything around her—Denmark, Holland, Belgium—and when she shall have swallowed all that you will find that Austria will be swallowed in its turn, and, perhaps, alas, France also."

At the time the words were uttered to the hearing of the author he says they provoked a storm of hisses, but that, nevertheless, Dumas kept his audience spellbound until midnight.

Warren, N. J., June 12, 1915. C. M. C.

Pedestrian Versus Chauffeur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily concur with your suggestion that all drivers of automobiles should be subject to an examination. The present law whereby chauffeurs, who are presumably trained professionally, are compelled to submit to an examination before they may drive a car, whereas any amateur who may happen to own a car can drive one, whether he knows how or not, is, of course, the height of inconsistency.

It has often occurred to me that our Police Department should have in its organization a corps of men, preferably not uniformed, whose function it should be to see through the streets, either on foot or otherwise, and arrest any one who is recklessly driving an automobile. It is not so much the matter of speed as it is turning corners and making crossings where others are walking, without taking the trouble to see whether they are endangering the lives of others or not.

HENRY J. BOSSERMAN.

New York, June 16, 1915.

WHY THE FIRE LOSS GROWS.

Too Easy to Collect Insurance and Too Hard to Prove Arson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest an article in this morning's paper by William Bullock, "Save Fire Loss Grows." He intimates that the whole proposition is a matter of insurance, and in many respects he is right. It is the ease with which insurance is collected from the insurance companies and the fact that when a false claim is presented the company, nine times out of ten, will go to court and the jury will give a verdict for the plaintiff and against the company, paying not the slightest attention to the perjury or per

DR. HADLEY PLEADS FOR SELF-CONTROL

National and International Need for Clearness of Judgment and Restraint of Utterance.

PREJUDICE TAKEN FOR FACT

Greatest Danger in America Emotional Attitude in Politics, He Tells Graduating Class.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University took as the subject of his baccalaureate address today the national and international need of self-control. The nations of Europe were engaged in a war which made self-control almost impossible, he said, and the greatest need of the day was Christian intelligence.

He deprecated the views of foreign critics who predict the downfall of democracy, but stated that no Government which managed its affairs on the basis of prejudice rather than evidence could long endure.

"In the last few years we have witnessed a great extension of the power of the people," said Dr. Hadley. "Democracy is a very different thing now from what it was twenty years ago. The public demands Government action on a great many matters which previous generations left individuals to settle for themselves. The motives for demanding Government action are generally good, but the results are often bad. 'The new democracy,' said an English statesman who had himself done much in the direction of humane and intelligent protection of the rights of the weak, 'is passionately benevolent and passionately fond of power.' It is just this emotional attitude of passion that creates the chief danger to American politics today. Men have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge. They mistake prejudice for fact, and think that good intentions can take the place of careful examination of evidence.

"No government which manages its affairs on the basis of prejudice rather than evidence can long endure. Many foreign critics regard our present experience as presaging the downfall of democracy. I believe that these critics are wrong in their predictions. But in their analysis of the danger they are pretty nearly right, and in order to falsify their predictions we must take heed to the dangers themselves. We must help the community to examine evidence and exercise self-control; and the best way that we can do this for many years to come is by ourselves setting the example of self-control.

"And, great as is this national need of self-control, there is at the present moment an international need which almost overshadows it. The nations of Europe are engaged in a war which for the time being makes it almost impossible for most of their members to be either swift to hear or slow to speak. Any one who has really lived through the experiences of a great war knows how impossible it is to secure clearness of judgment or restraint of utterance after the war has actually begun. All the more necessary is it, then, that we who are still at peace should avoid harsh judgments, hasty generalization, or ill-timed expressions of public feeling. It is not the advocates of a large army and navy who constitute the menace to our peace. It is not the advocates of a more vigorous foreign policy. It is those who indulge in the luxury of righteous indignation without full information as to the facts or adequate calculation of consequence. Of all the Christian virtues, intelligent self-control—temperance in the broad and ancient sense—is the one which America most needs in the conduct of its affairs.

"The need of self-control for the individual, being 'swift to hear and slow to speak,' was pointed out first by Dr. Hadley. Applying the lesson to national life, he said:

"The need of weighing our words and controling our feelings is particularly great in a commonwealth like ours, where we act not as individuals, but as members of a body politic. Every free community, whether school or college, city or State, is governed by public opinion, and this opinion is the result of discussion. If the members of such a community make up their minds deliberately and carefully, this kind of government is the best in the world. If they make up their minds hastily or passionately, it is the worst in the world.

"For the ill-considered speech of one member of such a community may rouse all his fellows to unjust prejudice and intemperate action. One man states a hasty conclusion as if it were a fact. A second man accepts it as a fact, and makes it the ground for passionate expressions of hate or resentment. Still other men, who have not looked into the facts at all, are caught in this common flame of resentment and hurried into precipitate action which does harm to themselves and injustice to others. This is one of the greatest dangers which America has to face at the present day; and the resistance to this danger is one of the greatest public services which the men of this country can render."

HONOR CIVIL WAR DEAD.

Yale Dedicates Tablets to Her Sons on Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin presented to Yale University today the memorial erected in Woolsey Hall to the Yale men who fell in the civil war. Ex-Governor Baldwin recalled that it was a Yale graduate whose legislative amendment gave the North its basis for opposing disunion in 1861. He said:

"We now all see that there was, in 1860, a doubtful and serious question, under the language of our Constitution, as to how far it had divested the States of sovereign power.

"When the first Congress had before it a proposed amendment declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, a son of Yale, who was a member of the House, moved that the words be added 'or to the people.' It was done. So reads now the Tenth Amendment, and so was it left not free from ambiguity as to whether some or all of those reserved rights were reserved to the States, or all to the people. This point of Constitutional construction the men of the eighteenth century thought best to leave for settlement to the men of the nineteenth.

"The civil war made the settlement. It has been ratified by half a century of peace in reunion, and today victors and vanquished are alike commemorated on the tablets here set up—set up by the contributions of more than 900 of the alumni of Yale, representing every part of the United States."

The memorial is in the vestibule between Woolsey Hall and the University Dining Hall. It was designed by Henry Bacon and contains on marble tablets carved by Piccirilli Brothers, the records of the Yale men who lost their lives in the civil war—113 in the Union Army and fifty-five in the Confederate Army.

LOWELL TO HARVARD MEN.

Tells Graduates They Are Near Their Mental Maximum.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, June 20.—Taking for his baccalaureate text, "If, therefore, thine eye be single, the whole body shall be full of light," President Lowell addressed the graduating class at Harvard this afternoon. He said in part:

"I believe that the physical and mental maximum is reached at about the same period. A man reaches his full growth physically at about 18 or 19, and then begins to lose his keener perceptions at about the age of 23, which may be called the physical maximum period.

"The mental maximum is reached a great deal earlier than most people suppose. Coleridge wrote his best poems when 23 years old, and many other famous men have accomplished their best work at about this age.

"If this be true, you have reached your physical maximum and are close upon your mental maximum.

"You may gain something more from experience, but your actual capacity will increase very little.

"What I wish to impress upon you today is the importance of being able to judge yourself rightly. Most people are too fond of believing their own opinions to be perfect without stopping to think that there may be another side to the matter.

"Be honest with yourself and do not form opinions which will either justify or help your own personal plans, past or future.

"Change your opinions, of course. Any man that does not at times, isn't capable of learning. For learning means change of opinion. When you do change, be sure you are right; it is much more moral to admit sin than to change your opinion or standards to fit a particular sin."

Lionel de Jersey Harvard's baccalaureate hymn was sung for the first time today, the seniors under the leadership of Norris L. Tibbetts of Lowell, the class chorister, singing the anthem at the baccalaureate service to the tune of "Fair Harvard."

Harvard graduates this year, and will leave at once for his home in England, where he intends to enter the British Army. The class poem will be read by Harvard on Tuesday.

ARREST COLLEGE INITIATES.

Candidates for Greek Letter Society Masqueraded in Streets.

Three youths fantastically garbed and each industriously playing a small musical instrument led a score of hooting City College students through the west side streets of Harlem yesterday afternoon, and finally to Seventh Avenue and 124th Street, where they encountered Patrolman Siesener of the West 123d Street Station, who halted the procession.

"We're initiating them in the Greek letter society, the Omega Psi Alpha," one of the students informed the policeman. But argument and plea failed to appease Siesener, who gathered in the three victims of the initiation and booked them at the station on charges of disorderly conduct.

The prisoners described themselves as William Girdansky, 18, of 232 East Broadway; Alvin Barrack, 20, 901 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and Jerome Swaltzer, 18, of 67 St. Nicholas Avenue. One of the students wore the tall and helmet of a street cleaner, and another had his trousers rolled to the knees and tied with ribbons.

DEER RAIDS WOMEN'S HATS.

Wreaks Havoc in New London Millinery Store and Is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20.—Running amuck down State Street at 6:30 o'clock this morning, a buck deer plunged through the plate glass door of E. Spitz's millinery store, and started on a rampage among the women's headgear.

Policemen Gaffney and Sullivan, accompanied by Eugene McCann, Commodore Plant's Eastern Association Baseball Club Manager, had fifteen minutes lively work capturing the animal, which bumped from one counter to another, besmearing the mirrors and millinery with blood oozing from a deep wound in his side. Finally Gaffney put him out of misery with his club and the body was taken to Police Headquarters, where official orders issued as to the disposition of the carcass. The buck was one of three deer recently seen browsing in the city park.

DOSTER—TURNER.

Son of General W. E. Doster Weds in Torrington, Conn.

Wadsworth Doster, son of General William E. Doster of Bethlehem, Penn., and Miss Alice Turner, younger daughter of Luther Gulteras Turner of Torrington, Conn., were married on Saturday evening in Trinity Church, Torrington, by the Rev. J. Chauncey Linsley.

Masses of pink mountain laurel banked the church and altar, including great bushes in full bloom. The bride in white satin, duchess and Irish lace, wore a sapphire brooch, the bridegroom's gift, and carried valley lilies. Her sister, Miss Marjorie S. Turner, the maid of honor, was in pink, and the bridesmaids, in maize colored taffeta, with touches of black, were the Misses Dorothy and Beatrice Doster, sisters of Mr. Doster; Caroline B. Kirkham of Warren, Ohio, and Marian Treat of Torrington. Alfred Doster was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Benjamin E. Cole of Bethlehem, Machlin Cunningham of Litchfield, Conn., and Mason Turner and Henry G. Ellis of Torrington. After Aug. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Doster will live in Torrington.

An Anti-Suffrage Garden Party.

Mrs. James F. Horan will open Earlmont, her home on Pondfield Road, Bronxville, tomorrow afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock in the evening, for an anti-suffrage garden party. If it rains the party will be held in the house. Motors will meet all trains and Miss Lucy Price of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Marjorie Dorman of Brooklyn will speak at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Horan is Treasurer of the Bronxville Executive Committee of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Benefit for Polish War Victims.

Under the auspices of Ignace Paderewski a lawn fete for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund will be held on Saturday on the grounds of the country home of Mrs. Emma G. Beattie at Tuckahoe, N. Y., at 4 o'clock. There are to be interpretive and character dances by the Misses Mary W. Ball, Hazel Punnett, Marie Wiaskowski, Alice Nash, Belle L. Taylor, Florence Sachs, Harriet Press, and Helen Van Houten. If it should rain the fête is to be postponed until Monday, June 28.

Babies' Week on Staten Island.

Staten Island people are preparing for "Baby Welfare Week," which will begin next Monday. The committee consists of Mrs. William Wilcox, Mrs. Eugene W. Scheffer, and Mrs. George Morr, assisted by the Bureau of Child Hygiene, Department of Health. The celebration will include a beauty contest, an automobile ride, a sail on the bay, and lectures to the young mothers in all the public schools in the borough.

Miss Huntley to Wed T. H. Ormsbee

The engagement is announced of Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee of 495 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Rena Richmond Huntley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Huntley of Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Ormsbee will graduate from Middlebury College on Wednesday.

Cohen—Schubach.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Schubach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schubach, and Herman Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohen, took place last night at the Westminster. The bride wore white silver satin with a tunic of duchess lace and satin court train, and a tulle veil held by a chaplet of orange blossoms and carried valley lilies. Miss Mildred Cohen, the maid of honor, wore corn-colored taffeta with a tulle picture hat to match, and carried Ophelia roses. Isadore Kurshaw was Mr. Cohen's best man. The bridesmaids were in pink taffeta with pink tulle hats with long streamers, and carried sunrise roses.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The ninth annual production of the "Ziegfeld Follies" will be presented to New York for the first time this evening at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The curtain, it is said, will go up at 8:10 o'clock.

Charles Ruggles and Harrison Ford have been engaged for the forthcoming production of Edgar Selwyn's new farce, "Rolling Stones," which will come to the Harris Theatre on Aug. 16.

Donald Brian, who will become a motion picture actor under the auspices of the Lasky Company, has started for the studios at Hollywood, Cal.

Messrs. Picker and Bennett of the Burland Theatre, in the Bronx, have joined forces with Henry C. Miner in the business of establishing a new motion picture theatre, with a seating capacity of 3,500, at Flatbush Avenue and Certelyou Road, Brooklyn. The same interests may be associated in the building of a big movie house on the east side.

NATION'S CHURCHES IN UNITY CONFERENCE

Members of Roman Catholic and Russian Churches to Speak at Gathering.

EPISCOPALIANS IN CHARGE

Meeting, to be Held in Garden City in January, Will Prepare for a World Church Congress.

A call is to be issued for a North American Church Unity Conference, to be held in Garden City, Jan. 5-7, 1916. The Executive Committee, at a special meeting last Friday, placed the working details of the conference in the hands of the Episcopal Commission.

Announcement of the plans for the conference says that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and many more denominations are taking part in the arrangements, and also that addresses will be made by members of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia. If the last announcement comes to pass, it will be "something new in Church annals and will mark a visible step toward unity.

The call for the conference will go in official form to all Christian bodies of North America that have appointed Unity Commissions. The European war has interfered seriously with plans for a World Conference on Church Unity, although since it began Christian bodies in the Far East, and even in India, have gone on naming unity commissions. A deputation of American Christian leaders awaits the earliest opportunity to go to Europe and the Near East and call upon the Pope of Rome, the Patriarch of Constantinople, the Patriarch of Moscow, and many other leaders, and formally invite them to have part in the unity plans.

Roman Catholics May Join.

Representatives of least 18,000,000 communicants of Christian churches in the United States are expected at Garden City. Representatives of more millions in Canada will come, and other large numbers in both the United States and Canada, provided it be found possible to secure acceptances from the Roman Catholic Church. It is reported by unity leaders that unofficially many Catholic prelates here and in Europe have expressed more than sympathy with unity plans in principle, even to the point that the projectors of the World Conference will aim as zealously to bring in Roman Catholic as well as Protestant delegates.

The North American conference is forbidden in the call to take up the question of unity itself, its purpose is to make plans for a World Conference. No date has been fixed for the World Conference, and none can be until the European churches can be conferred with. The Garden City topic is to be "How to Prepare for the World Conference."

At the opening Bishop Anderson of Chicago will make an address of welcome, and the formal address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, a Congregational pastor of Cambridge, Mass. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, the Lutheran leader of this city, will give a devotional address on "Our Common Faith in Christ as God and Saviour."

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, will present the report of the progress of the World Conference. Then the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe, the veteran Congregational leader of New Haven, will speak on the attitude of mind that Christians of all kinds ought to entertain if unity is to be arrived at. Other speakers are to be Dr. John R. Mott, Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan Matthews. It is announced that brief farewell addresses will be given by a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a member of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia.

Expect Welcome at Rome.

The deputation that is ready to start abroad the moment European war conditions permit has been assured, it is said, a cordial welcome, informally, at least, at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, whether officially, Roman and the Eastern Catholic churches recognize non-Roman commissions or not.

So far as could be learned yesterday the Eastern Orthodox churches have named no official commissions as yet, but have expressed cordial interest. On the plans in Rome, the Roman Catholic Church has named none. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has, however, individually written letters approving unity in principle.

MRS. KEITH WEDS AGAIN.

Widow of Vaudeville Manager Marries Washington Physician.

Mrs. B. F. Keith, widow of the founder of the Keith vaudeville circuit, who died suddenly a little more than a year ago at Palm Beach, and Dr. George D. Kirkpatrick, a physician of Washington, D. C., were married at the Summer home of the bride in Bethel Spurts, Ohio, on Saturday, according to information received in this city yesterday by Nasmyth, Miller & Corbett, Mrs. Keith Company. Invitations to the wedding were sent to only a few intimate friends who knew of the acquaintance of the former Mrs. Keith and Dr. Kirkpatrick. Since the death of her husband, the larger part of whose estate she inherited, Mrs. Keith had made her home in Washington, where her present husband has practiced for ten years. The honeymoon of the couple will be spent in the Canal Zone and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The bride was Miss Ethel Byrd Chase, daughter of P. H. Chase, who once owned Chase's New Theatre in Washington. At the age of 26, she became the second wife of Mr. Keith, who then was in his sixty-seventh year. They were married on board Mr. Keith's yacht, the Nahmeyoka, anchored in the Potomac River. Their wedding was the culmination of a romance begun a year previously, when Mr. Keith met Miss Chase at the residence of her father while Mr. Keith was negotiating for the purchase of Chase's New Theatre.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Liverpool were:

F. P. Aborn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Livingston Aitken, Miss Hilda L. Aitken, G. B. Alexander, H. H. Allis, G. H. Anderson, Miss C. Ballard, A. E. Barker, J. F. Bass, G. J. Batchelder, G. A. A., Mrs. A. W. Blackburn, R. D. Blyth, Mrs. Emily Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carfin, R. E. M. Collins, C. S. Colton, Mrs. J. A. Culham, H. Cunliffe-Owen, Mrs. R. F. Draper, Mrs. G. Drummond, C. H. E. Ellison, A. H. Elliot, R. S. Foster, Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. H. E. Gates, W. Gibbons, Miss D. Halliday, R. C. Harrison, R. B. Hill, Captain and Mrs. C. R. Jackson, C. Jennings, C. G. Moore, G. V. Minahan, W. F., and Mrs. Minahan, E. J. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Parrott, Dr. Hamilton Rice, Miss H. C. Russell, Mrs. E. B. Schilling, W. J. Scott, C. S. S. Low, Joseph Stuart, Paul Sway, S. Trumper, F. J. West, J. M. Weeds.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Livingston St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

HOPPER IN THE MOVIES.

Aitken Said to Have Long Contract with Noted Comedian.

De Wolf Hopper has surrendered to the movies and for the next twelve months will do all his work for the benefit of the camera. This is the substance of an announcement issued yesterday from the office of H. E. Aitken, head of the Griffith-Ince-Bennett organization, which proposes to take over a chain of theatres across the country for the exhibition of the \$2 movie.

The announcement reports a year's contract just signed, with the stipulation that the film producers can extend it if, at the end of the first year, they are so minded. It also speaks of the fabulous sum of $125,000 for the year's work. Reports of the rewards for servees on the stage are generally taken with about a cellar of salt, but the motion picture business is done with large sums.

The first spectacle in which Mr. Hopper is to disport himself will be a screen version of the opera "Don Quixote," with the comedian in the title rôle. Film productions of "Wang," "Panjandrum," and other favorites are planned. If the motion picture work is to take all Mr. Hopper's time, yesterday's announcement may mean that the plans for a Fall revival of "Wang" have been abandoned, as far as Mr. Hopper is concerned. A production of that entertainment without him seems improbable.

THEATRE FRANCAIS MOVES.

New Home Will Be in Berkeley Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street.

When Ned Wayburn announced his intention of converting the Century Theatre into a huge music hall, with its lyceum turned into a restaurant and dancehall, there was some speculation as to what would be next season's address of the local Théâtre Français, which formerly occupied the lyceum. Last evening Lucien L. Bonheur, head of that organization, announced that he had taken over the Berkeley Theatre, in West Forty-fourth Street, for the season of 1915-16.

Mr. Bonheur says that the preparatory alterations will involve the placing of new seats in the auditorium and a general redecoration. He promises that the completed atmosphere will be entirely Parisian.

IN HONOR OF JOHN HUSS.

Bohemians Will Commemorate 500th Anniversary of His Death.

In connection with the celebration by the New York Bohemian colony of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of John Huss, who was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415, a series of meetings will be held in the Jan Hus Bohemian Presbyterian Church at 347 East Seventy-fourth Street, which is looked upon by his fellow-countrymen not only as a religious leader, but also as a Bohemian patriot who resisted the encroachment of the Germans, founded the national literature, and brought into being the national self-consciousness of the Bohemian people.

The celebrations at the Presbyterian Church will be nationalistic and historical as well as religious in their character, and will be under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vincent Pisek, who has been active in promoting the interests of the various Slavic races and of the Czechs in particular.

On Sunday, July 4 there will be a special commemorative service at the church, and a formal dedication of the new \$40,000 Jan Hus Neighborhood House at 351 East Seventy-fourth Street, which is under the direction of the Rev. Kenneth Dexter Miller.

On July 5 there will be a historical Hussite pageant, and on July 6 there will be rung for the first time the bell in the new tower given to the church by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins.

F. W. SPANUTIUS DEAD.

Noted Chemist Connected with Many Scientific Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., June 20.—Frederick W. Spanutius, who was noted as a chemist, died at his home here early today from a complication of diseases. He was born in New Haven, Conn., forty-seven years ago.

Mr. Spanutius was a graduate of Yale and was connected with the Sheffield Scientific School. He was a member of the American Chemical Society of New York City. For years he was assistant chemist and metallurgist in the Pennsylvania State College. He held a similar place for three years at the Iowa State University. In 1902 Mr. Spanutius was appointed senior instructor of the Lehigh University and held that position for eleven years. At one time he had charge of the Industrial Chemistry Assay and Qualitative Analysis and was also connected with the Halsey Electric Generator Company, Krebs Pigment and Chemical Company, and was also an assistant at the Du Pont experimental station, and was also chief chemist of the Orlis Analytical Testing Laboratory at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Spanutius owned a large factory here called the Pan Chemical Company. He did testing for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and wrote many scientific articles.

He is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters. Burial will be at Bethel, Penn.

TANEJEFF, COMPOSER, DIES.

Former Director of Moscow Conservatory Won Many Music Honors.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—Sergius Taneieff, the music composer and formerly director of Moscow Conservatory, is dead. He was born in 1856.

Taneieff, the son of a Government official, at an early age attended the Moscow Conservatory, where he took pianoforte lessons from Langer. In 1880 his parents started to remove him from the conservatory to a public school, but finally were persuaded not to withdraw him from musical education by Nicholas Rubinstein, under whom he subsequently studied. He studied also form and fugue with Hubert, and composition with Tschaikowsky. He left the conservatory in 1875, after having won the first gold medal awarded by that institution.

He visited Paris in 1877-78, went on a concert tour of the Baltic provinces, and subsequently returned to Moscow, where he succeeded Tschaikowsky as professor of instrumentation. After the death of Rubinstein he became chief professor of pianoforte. He seldom appeared in public as a pianist in recent years.

In addition to his opera, "Orestela," a trilogy in eight acts, produced in St. Petersburg in 1895, the list of his published work includes a cantata, "John of Damascus," 1884; a number of choruses, including "Sunrise," and several symphonies and quartets. Taneieff also arranged for pianoforte orchestral works by Tschaikowsky, Glazounoff, Arensky and others.

COUNCILLOR RATHENAU DEAD

Leader in German Steel Trade Was Head of Berlin Electric Company.

LONDON, June 21.—Emil Rathenau, Privy Councillor and Managing Director of the Berlin General Electric Company, is dead, according to a Reuter dispatch from Berlin.

Herr Rathenau was 77 years old and, in addition to being one of the leading men in the steel trade in Germany, was a power in the financial and commercial life of that country.

LANGDON GEER DIES OF CLOT ON BRAIN

Husband of Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt Succumbs at St. Luke's Hospital.

INFECTED FROM SMALL BOIL

Well Known in Social Circles and for Work in Amateur Theatrical Productions.

Langdon Geer, husband of Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt, a second cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, died yesterday morning in St. Luke's Hospital from a clot on the brain, due to blood poisoning.

Mr. Geer was infected on May 20 from a small boil on his nose and he went from his Summer home in Hightstown, N. J., to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment by his brother-in-law, Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, of 159 East Seventieth Street. Soon after he reached the hospital, Mr. Gear began to improve and his complete recovery seemed assured until a few days ago, when a blood clot, caused by the infection, became loosened and lodged against the brain. His death was entirely unexpected until shortly before it came. Mrs. Geer and members of his family were with him when he died.

Mr. Geer was born Oct. 22, 1880, the son of George Jarvis Geer of 23 East Sixty-fourth Street, manager of B. Priestley & Co., advertisers, and President of the Cravenette Company of America. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, and a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. George Jarvis Geer, for many years rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Geer were married Oct. 5, 1907, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer officiating. Colonel Roosevelt, then President, attended the wedding with his family. The marriage was one of the social events of the year.

Mr. Geer followed his father in business, becoming associated with Priestley & Co., and recently being made Vice President and General Manager of the Cravenette Company, the mills of which are in Hoboken. The city residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geer is at 125 East Sixty-third Street. There was one child from their marriage, Langdon Roosevelt Geer, who is now 4 years old.

Mr. Geer was active in the social life of the city, particularly in amateur dramatic interests. He was President of the Comedy Club for two years and a member of the Players' Club. He was also an honorary member of Squadron A, N. Y. N. G. Mrs. Geer is a member of the Colony and the Woman's Cosmopolitan Clubs.

The funeral of Mr. Geer will be held tomorrow morning from the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, of which Mr. Geer's grandfather was the rector years ago.

DR. HENRY GRAY DEAD.

Prominent in Civic and Industrial Affairs in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, N. Y., June 20.—Dr. Henry Gray died at his home here last evening, after a long illness. He was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1842. For forty-eight years he had been prominent in Greenwich as a practitioner and in business, industrial, and educational affairs. He was a Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y., in the civil war.

Dr. Gray was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. For three generations before him the Grays had been physicians. His great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Gray, was a Surgeon in the American Army during the Revolution. Dr. Henry Gray practiced for forty-five years. President of the Board of Education of Greenwich, Owner of one of the finest farms in Northern New York, he was much interested in the breeding of horses and cattle. He was one of the reorganizers and for many years President of the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway. He had been President of the Greenwich Union Water Works Company since its organization, in 1888, and for many years was President of the Consolidated Electric Company.

His first wife was Anna Buel, who died in 1913. In 1914 he married Mrs. Mary G. Woodruff of New York. Besides his widow, he is survived by his son, Henry C. Gray; a granddaughter, Mary C. Gray; a brother, Dr. Charles Gray of Hinsdale, N. H., and three sisters, Mrs. Mary Anderson and Mrs. Thomas Cull of Cambridge, N. Y., and Mrs. J. J. Estey of Brattleboro, Vt.

Maine Central's Ex-Treasurer Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., June 20.—George W. York, who a month ago retired from the position of Treasurer of the Maine Central Railroad Company, which he had held for twenty-two years, died suddenly of heart trouble today. He was 61 years old.

Mr. York was born in Portland, Me., in 1854, and attended high school in that city. He entered the railway service when he was 21 years old, as a bookkeeper, and five years later became chief clerk in the general ticket office of the Maine Central. He rose rapidly from this rank until he became Treasurer of the road, in 1892.

Obituary Notes.

LEW ALLEN, 62 years old, one of the founders of The Meriden, (Conn.) Daily Journal, and for twenty-five years its editor, died yesterday of neuritis.

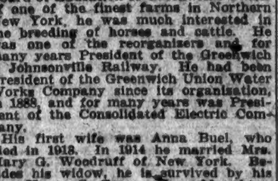
Miss JULIA KEEFE, 70 years old, daughter of James Keefe, who in the early days of racing was a noted figure on the turf, died yesterday at her home, Washington Street, Flushing, L. I.

RAY S. NOSTRAND, assistant editor of The Burr at Lehigh University and a member of the sophomore class, died on Saturday at the home of his parents at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 20 years.

JOSIAH S. PEARCE, President of the Marion Title and Trust Company at Ardmore, Penn., died on Saturday at his home there, aged 74 years.

ELMER B. BROWN, a comedian who appeared here three years ago with Douglas Fairbanks in W. A. Brady's production of "A Gentleman of Leisure," is dead at Los Angeles, Cal., from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

CHARLES CARTRIGHT, an English actor who played here in "The Lily," at the Belasco Theatre and in "Leah Kleschna," produced by Mrs. Fiske, is dead in London, where he was born in 1865.



The Aeroplane in Warfare

by Charles L. Freeston

With wonderful pictures

The work of the aeroplanes. Thrilling stories of the sky-spies who risk their lives in them.

In the July Scribner

Published June 25

All Newsstands

DR. SARAH FRISSELL DEAD.

Noted Pittsfield Physician Passes Away at Age of 74.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, June 20.—Dr. Sarah Frissell, 74 years old, died at the Wahconah Home for the Aged in Dalton this morning, after a lingering illness, from uremic poisoning. Dr. Frissell had a long career as a physician and surgeon in Springfield and Pittsfield, and had membership in medical societies in Hampton and Berkshire Counties.

She was the first woman to be admitted to the Berkshire Medical Society, and was an honorary member of the association seven years before women were admitted. Dr. Frissell was born in Peru, Aug. 22, 1840, the daughter of Augustus and Laura Emmons Frissell. She received her early education in that town, and entered Mount Holyoke, where she was graduated in 1860.

She entered the University of Michigan in 1873, and was graduated in 1875. She took up the study of medicine and surgery and was granted a license to practice in this State soon after her graduation.

The Rev. C. C. Townsend.

UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—The Rev. Charles C. Townsend, one of the best known Methodist preachers of the State, died at Potsdam today, only a short time before he was to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the Potsdam Normal School graduating class. The services were given up. Mr. Townsend was ordained in 1880, and had several important charges. He was once Superintendent of the Folts Institute, Herkimer, and Superintendent of the St. Lawrence district. He had recently accepted a pastorate at Mexico, N. Y.

W. G. Collins Buried

William G. Collins, who died in this city on June 15, in his home at 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Pittsville, Penn., on Friday. Mr. Collins, who was senior Elder of the West End Presbyterian Church, was born in Chardon, Ohio, on May 11, 1848. He was interested deeply in iron and oil industries and patented more than sixty inventions for use in them. When he died he was Treasurer of the Collins & Aikman Company, plush manufacturers. He is survived by his widow and two sons, William Major Collins, M. D., and Kenneth Benedict Collins.

Memorial Services for Wolfe Tone.

Memorial services for Theobald Wolfe Tone, the Irish patriot, were held yesterday afternoon at the Tone family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, by the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish societies. The members of the organizations assembled at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues and marched to the cemetery escorted by the First and Second Regiments of the Irish Volunteers. Addresses were made by Jeremiah J. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, and John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American. Major M. F. O'Rourke presided.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

COHEN.—June 12, 2,120 Honeywell Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Cohen, a son.

FLECK.—June 12, Lloyd V. Sanford, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fleck, a daughter.

KAHN.—June 16, 606 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kahn, a daughter.

KEEFE.—June 18, 25 Fifth St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Keit, a daughter.

NADEL.—June 19, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Nadel, a son.

RAWDING.—June 15, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Rawding, a daughter.

ROSENSTEIN.—June 15, 410 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenstein, a son.

Engaged

BRACKMAN—WEISS.—Carrie Weiss to Sam Brackman.

FISHER—COHEN.—Etta Cohen to Ben F. Fisher.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Fannie E. Seligman to Harry N. Freundlich.

GELBER—ALTMAN.—Lillie Altman to Isadore Gelber.

GROSS—COTTLAND.—Clara Schetland to Arthur Gross.

GRUBEL—FELDMAN.—Claudia L. Feldman to Jacob L. Grubel.

HAMBERGER—HEERDT.—Ludwika Heerdt to Henry W. Hamburger.

HANDLER—KAISER.—Lillian Kaiser to Edward Handler.

HOROWITZ—GREENBERG.—Ida Greenberg to B. S. Horowitz.

KLEIN—MOSS.—Henrietta Moss to Louis B. Klein.

LEVY—HEYMAN.—Helen Hayman to Louis C. Levy.

LOW—SCHWARTZ.—Olga Schwartz to Nathan S. Low.

MARKS—GORDON.—Beatrice R. Marks to Leon Gordon.

MELKER—WEINBERG.—Belle Weinberg to Abraham C. Melker.

NORDHEIM—LOWENTHAL.—Martha Lowenthal to Jean C. Nordheim.

OSTERWEIL—NEWCORN.—Frances Newcorn to Sydney Osterweil.

PERLA—RICKMAN.—Florence Rickman to Alexander Perlstein.

PULASKI—SOMMER.—Jeannette M. Sommer to Henry D. Pulaski.

RINALDI—TORRE.—Josephine Torre to Angel F. Rinaldi.

ROEDER—SIEGEL.—Ruth V. Siegel to Joseph Roeder.

SCHINDEL—ROSENBAUM.—Ruth Rosenbaum to Abraham Schindel.

SCHLESINGER—LAZAROFF.—Dorothy Lazaroff to Oscar Schlesinger.

STONE—LHOWE.—Estelle Lhowe to Louis A. Stone.

WITTENBERG—GREENBERG.—Janet Greenberg to Robert J. Wittenberg.

YUDEN—FORELER.—Gertrude Vorslmer to Henry Yuden.

Married

BAKER-FOOTE.—On Saturday, June 19, 1915, at Morristown, N. J., Marianne Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hinsdale Foote, to John Stewart Baker.

CRAPIN—THOMAS.—On Saturday, June 19, 1915, by the Rev. Aubrey G. Gilmore, at St. Andrew's Church, Edgartown, Mass., Edward Barton Chapin and Jeannette Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thomas of South Orange, N. J.

DREYFUS—WEIGNER.—On Sunday, June 20, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. I. Moses, Sophie Weigner to Lee Dreyfus.

MAYER—FELSENSTEIN.—On Sunday, June 20, at Manhattan Square Hotel, by the Rev. Rev. Lisaman, Jeannette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carolyn Felsenstein, to Alexander Mayer.

FERRIS—SIMON.—June 15, Fannie Simon to Walter C. Ferris.

HECK—LONG.—June 16, Violet Long to Carl W. Heck.

HIRSCH—FLEISCHMANN.—June 13, Tillie Fleischmann to George W. Hirsch.

JONES—FIRTH.—June 17, Esther L. Firth to Dr. Cyrus C. Jones.

LEVY—LOWENSTEIN.—June 15, Pearl Lowenstein to Emanuel M. Levy.

SKLARZ—STERN.—June 16, Alma Stern to Leo Sklarz.

TILLY—HENSLEY.—June 19, Gwendolyn Hensley to Edmund Tilly.

WINEGARDEN—BERRICK.—June 16, Ruth Berrick to Charles Winegarden.

Newark.

KITTERER—ROGERS.—June 19, Florence L. Rogers to Charles J. Kitterer.

MERKLE—GERARD.—

INDICT JOHN D., JR., IS MINERS' CRY NOW

Law That Convicted Lawson of Murder Should Apply to Him Also, Union Head Says.

CITES DEATHS AT LUDLOW

Charges That Militiamen Who Killed Workers Were In Pay of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Labor union officials in this city received announcement yesterday that John McLennan, President of the United Mine Workers in Colorado and President of the Colorado Federation of Labor, is starting an agitation for the indictment of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other mine owners and officials for the murder of nineteen men, women, and children at Ludlow, Col., on April 20, 1914. In retaliation for the conviction for murder in the first degree of John Lawson, a leader of the mine workers, President McLennan is quoted in the announcement as saying:

"If the courts hold the officials of miners' unions responsible for the deeds done by strikers, then John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Colorado Fuel and Iron and Victor-American heads are just as responsible for the deeds of the mine guards. According to the sworn testimony of Mr. Bowers before the Industrial Relations Commission, the State militia, Companies A and B, that were responsible for the death of nearly a score of men, women, and children in the Ludlow battle, were in the pay of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

The announcement also set forth that the statement of W. L. Mackenzie King, investigator of the Rockefeller Foundation, before the Industrial Relations Commission, that "the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller is more powerful in Colorado at present than any force that could be brought to bear to better conditions," was generally resented by many prominent persons interviewed regarding the statement. These opinions are quoted in the announcement:

Former District Judge James Owen: "Taken by itself, Mr. King's statement regarding the power of young Rockefeller in Colorado is rash, asinine and obnoxious to the people of Colorado. I don't think he meant literally what he said."

Judge Ben S. Lindsey of Denver's Juvenile Court:

"Public opinion is not dead in Colorado, and it is yet a force greater than any power young Mr. Rockefeller can bring to bear in this State. It was the power of public opinion that forced the Rockefeller interests in Colorado to obey the law, and not Mr. Rockefeller's conscience."

State Senator Helen Ring Robinson: "Coloradoans should be grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King for his clear-cut statement. The shame of such a statement is the greater to Coloradoans, who know what the Rockefeller conscience has condoned."

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sales, 168 Lexington Av.—Contents of hotel, Aeolian piano, 11 A. M.

Charles Shongood, 539 Broadway, bankrupt sale—Mary Frances Smith, furniture.

Tuesday.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Salvaged stock of cloaks and suits, 10:30.

Isaac Sigel, 23 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Taffeta dresses, wash dresses, waists, skirts, &c.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Woman's and man's furnishings and dry goods, 10:30.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's garments, waists, and dresses, 10:30 A. M.

Burdett & Dennis, 29 Burling Slip—274 dozen tanned kid skins, 10 dozen tanned Russian calf skins, 5 bales sole leather, 33 pounds black lined shoe silk, noon.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 49 West 46th St.—Fixtures of tailor shop, 10 A. M.

David W. Blow & Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Arthur Cheriak Co., 10:30, 85 Front St.—Office furniture, safe, &c.

Burling & Dole, 11 Greene St., for American Woolen Co.—718 pieces of men's wear, fancy worsteds, suitings, &c., 10 A. M.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly & Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Salvaged stock of Cantor Bros Co., mattress manufacturers, 10:30.

Perelmuttler, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks, suits and dresses, 11 A. M.

D. Greenwald Co., Sheriff's sale—188 Washington St., 10 A. M., machinery.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—539 Broadway, 10:30; Greenstein Clothing Co., children's clothing.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Ralzen Bros., 69 19th St., dresses, materials, machinery, furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

Thursday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 104 Seventh Av., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of sewing machines, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 28 Lispenard St.—Wells-Fargo Express Co.'s unclaimed packages; also assignee sale, Bertha Leskowitz, 214 Second St., women's and men's shoes, fixtures and safe.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Joseph M. Bleyer & Son, 248 W. 17th St., paper and twine, office furniture, cutting machine, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

Friday.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30.

Henry Lilly & Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits, 10:30.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Taffeta and wash dresses, waists, skirts, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Lawrence St., Brooklyn—Newark Dock Company's unclaimed freight, 10:30.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Manhattan Marble Co., 140th St. and Locust Av., Bronx, 10:30; machinery, safes and sale, Louis Kaplin, 480 Grand St., men's furnishings, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale, New York Machinery and Working Co., Inc., 8th St. and Pavonia Av., Jersey City—Locomotives, &c.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—General dry goods, women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel.

Saturday.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, Nathing Bros., 118 Fulton St.—Contents and good-will of restaurant, 2 P. M.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 13th St. and University Place—Household furnishings, &c., 10:30 A. M.; also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Keeler's Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furnishings, rugs, book engravings, prints, and Belter furniture; also Thursday.

Friday.

Keeler's Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furnishings, rugs, book engravings, prints, and Belter furniture; also Thursday.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Fall River Cotton Mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen	52	58½	..
Arkwright	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	50	60	..
Border City	105	107½	..
Chace	100	102½	102½
Charlton	87½	..	..
Davol	90	..	..
Davis	102	..	..
Flint	99	..	100½
Granite	..	82½	..
Hargraves	40	45	..
King Philip	107	..	..
Laurel Lake	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	75	76	75
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	78½	82½	..
Mechanics'	78	..	..
Narragansett	88½	92½	..
Osborn	..	97	..
Parker	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden	120	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seacomet	..	95	..
Shove	70½	..	..
Stafford	67½	73	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	122	..	..
Tecumseh	106	..	..
Union Cotton	170	..	..
Wampanoag	..	75	..

TO TEST FLORIDA RANGE.

Government Aids in Preparations for Rifle Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department tonight announced that a regiment of infantry from the Texas border would be sent to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty at the national rifle matches, which take place on the Florida State Rifle Range, near Jacksonville. The regiment will reach Jacksonville not later than Sept. 27, and will serve the range during the matches of the Florida State Rifle Association and the Southern Rifle Association, as well as the matches of the National Rifle Association and the national matches proper.

The national matches include the National Individual Match, open to individual shooters; the National Team Match, in which the infantry of the Army, the cavalry of the Army, the Navy, the marine corps and each State, the District of Columbia, and Territory of Hawaii may each enter a team of twelve competitors, and the National Pistol Match.

For several years the national matches have taken place at Camp Perry, Ohio, but Florida provided a range large enough for holding the series of matches and offered it to the War Department. Formerly each State paid from its own funds the cost of transportation of its team, but this year the Federal Government has removed from the more distant States the burden of greater expense for transportation by paying from a special Federal appropriation the transportation expenses of all teams, and it is expected that this year's national matches will exceed in attendance all those of former years.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
June 14	$1.06⅜	$1.05⅛	$1.07	$1.02⅝
June 15	1.04⅝	1.01⅞	1.02	1.00
June 16	1.05⅜	1.02⅝	1.03	1.00
June 17	1.06	1.02⅝	1.03⅝	1.00¼
June 18	1.06¼	1.04⅛	1.05	1.02½
June 19	1.06⅜	1.04⅝	1.05¾	1.03⅜
Week's range	1.06⅜	1.01⅞	1.07	1.00

	Cash No. 2 Red. High.	Low.
June 14	$1.17⅜	$1.17⅛
June 15	1.15⅜	1.12
June 16	1.16	1.13
June 17	1.11⅝	1.11⅜
June 18	1.15	1.14½
June 19	1.17⅜	1.17⅛
Week's range	1.17⅜	1.11⅜

CORN.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
June 14	75⅝	75	75	17⅛
June 15	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	72⅜
June 16	75⅛	73⅞	74⅛	72⅝
June 17	75⅝	74½	75½	73⅝
June 18	76	74⅝	76¼	74⅜
June 19	75⅝	74⅜	76¼	74⅜
Week's range	76	73½	76½	72⅝

	Cash No. 3 White.	
	Dec.— High.	Low.
June 15	63½	62⅝
June 16	64⅜	62⅝
June 17	65⅞	64⅛
June 18	67¼	66
June 19	67⅛	66⅛
Week's range	67⅛	62⅛

OATS.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Cash— Standards. High.	Low.
June 14	46⅞	45¾	41½	40¾	50	49¼
June 15	45⅝	44⅜	40	39	49	48⅛
June 16	45⅞	44⅝	40¼	39⅜	49⅛	49⅛
June 17	46¼	45	40	39⅜	49	49
June 18	46	45⅛	40⅝	39⅞	50⅛	49⅛
June 19	46	45⅛	40⅝	39¾	49⅝	49⅛
Week's range	46¼	44½	41⅛	39	50⅛	48⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
June 14	$9.48	$9.35	$9.67	$9.55
June 15	9.32	9.22	9.62	9.50
June 16	9.50	9.35	9.80	9.67
June 17	9.55	9.40	9.77	9.65
June 18	9.53	9.42	9.80	9.70
June 19	9.45	9.40	9.72	9.67
Week's range	9.55	9.22	9.80	9.50

RIBS.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
June 14	$10.27	$10.12	$10.57	$10.45
June 15	10.20	10.10	10.52	10.40
June 16	10.37	10.20	10.67	10.55
June 17	10.32	10.27	10.61	10.60
June 18	10.40	10.35	10.75	10.67
June 19	10.37	10.35	10.72	10.67
Week's range	10.40	10.10	10.75	10.40

PORK.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
June 14	$16.90	$16.70	$17.50	$17.10
June 15	16.82	16.62	17.27	17.00
June 16	17.07	16.80	17.50	17.20
June 17	17.07	16.75	17.50	17.25
June 18	17.12	16.95	17.55	17.35
June 19	17.00	16.90	17.42	17.32
Week's range	17.12	16.62	17.55	17.00

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July— High.	Low.	Oct.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
June 14	9.50	9.45	9.99	9.82	10.16	10.10
June 15	9.55	9.50	9.97	9.80	10.24	10.18
June 16	9.59	9.56	9.97	9.91	10.24	10.18
June 17	9.55	9.53	9.94	9.90	10.21	10.17
June 18	9.55	9.49	9.93	9.88	10.21	10.17
June 19	9.53	9.50	9.92	9.87	10.18	10.17
Week's range	9.62	9.45	9.97	9.82	10.24	10.10

	Jan.— High.	Low.	Mar.— High.	Low.
June 14	10.23	10.18	10.46	10.40
June 15	10.30	10.23	10.53	10.47
June 16	10.30	10.23	10.52	10.50
June 17	10.28	10.24	10.50	10.48
June 18	10.25	10.20	10.51	10.46
June 19	10.26	10.24	10.48	10.46
Week's range	10.30	10.16	10.53	10.40

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Watmuff, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons & Co.; Mrs. Nudd, toys; Miss Milliken, toys; 116 W. 52d.

BOSTON—National Cloak & Suit Mfg. Co.; Cohen, cloaks, suits; 32 Union Square.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, cloaks, suits; 32 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Miss M. E. Carroll, jobs waists; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 124 West 37th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Feihn, wash dresses; Miss Ray, skirts; Miss Mocovics, suits; 71 West 23d.

COLUMBUS, O.—Morehouse-Martens Co.; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 Bway.

DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, cloaks, waists; 903 4th Av.

FALL RIVER—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; J. Lurie, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, cloaks, suits; 32 Union Square.

HOUSTON—A. Lurie & Co.; B. Ferber, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. C. M. Brauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 West 23d.

LITTLE FALLS—M. Lurie & Co.; A. Gamsu, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; C. H. Norton, representing; 72 Leonard.

NEWBURG—I. Berger, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NORTH ADAMS—Mahler & Co.; G. Daniels, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' misses' dresses, bathing suits; 261 Bway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; M. Silverman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Bway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; R. Knight, picture, art goods; A. Binswanger, house furn. goods, china; 470 4th Av.

PITTSFIELD—M. Lurie & Co.; B. Ferber, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

PROVIDENCE—Outlet Co.; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 32 Union Square.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Co.; Miss Steiner, millinery; 1021 Bway.

TAMAQUA—Reiners; B. Reiner, dresses; 1,270 Bway.

TOLEDO, O.—W. L. Milner Co.; J. H. Tyroler, dresses, furs, waist skirts; F. C. Hofmayer, silks, wash goods; 20 West 22d.

TROY—I. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 32 Union Square.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall Dresses, Serges and Silks. Inquire between 9 and 12. Samuel Simon, 219 West 24th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 187 West 35th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at Fall suits, coats, and dresses all week. 5th floor, 127-133 West 17th St.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spr. 8258.

JOBBER LOOKING AT NOVELTY FALL COATS. Room 1,217, 7 West 32d St.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, looking at Fall lines suits and cloth dresses.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSES
We make a specialty of
SHOW-ROOMS FOR YOUR TRADE.
Most convenient location in New York.
Opposite Hotel Madison.
Reasonable Rents.
THE MONOLITH, 42-46 West 24th St.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 140 West 26th Street.

NEW HAVEN CLERKS MAY STRIKE TODAY

Give Company Until Noon to Accede to Demand for New Conference.

ROAD READY FOR TROUBLE

Management Expresses Amazement at Rejection of Settlement—Gives Its Version of the Controversy.

BOSTON, June 20.—A strike of freight clerks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be declared, according to officials of their brotherhood, unless by noon tomorrow General Manager Bardo agrees to confer with J. J. Forester, the brotherhood's Grand Vice President. That was the substance of an announcement made before the Central Labor Union today by P. E. Kelliher of the Freight Clerks' Protective Committee.

Mr. Kelliher reviewed the negotiations with the railroad officials and said that the clerks charged sixteen violations of the last agreement signed in 1913. Failing to reach a settlement, he said, the clerks had asked the road's general manager to confer with Mr. Forester, and had given him until noon tomorrow to comply with the request. Mr. Kelliher appealed for moral support and urged union teamsters to refuse to handle all freight not checked by union clerks.

According to union leaders, 1,800 clerks employed at various points between this city and the Harlem River will be affected should a strike be declared. A ballot taken by individual unions is said to authorize the general committee to order a strike at any time.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—General Manager C. L. Bardo of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, issued the following statement today:

"Since the statement issued on June 8 by the company regarding the controversy with its freight clerks, negotiations have been going on with a view to reaching an agreement. At an extended conference held on Monday, June 14, between the clerks' committee and the operating officers of the company, at which the Federal Conciliator, Clifton Reeves, was present, all the questions at issue, some sixteen, were fully discussed, and a method of settlement reached in fourteen of them, and in respect to the two remaining cases a plan of adjustment was tentatively agreed to.

"One of these two cases relates to the right of the company to determine the fitness and ability of a freight clerk seeking promotion to the position of foreman, which requires ability to oversee and direct freight house operations, the company having taken the stand that it alone, and not the employes, must be the judge of the man's fitness for advancement. The other relates to the right of the company to classify its employes.

"The obligation of the company to decide the question of ability and fitness is fundamental, and its officers are required by law to select competent employes. Notwithstanding this, the officers expressed a willingness to submit to arbitration whether the company's position in respect to these two cases is justified.

"The adjustment of the sixteen cases tentatively agreed to by the committee and the company met with approval on the part of the Federal Conciliator who had been invited by the clerks' committee to assist in the settlement of the controversy. The matter thus having apparently come to a successful conclusion the management was amazed to receive communications from the clerks' committee on June 16 and 17, advising that no settlement could be made in the manner agreed upon at the Monday conference.

"In the event that some of the company's freight clerks go on strike, as now seems likely, the company's endeavor by all proper means to perform its obligation to its loyal employes and to the shipping public."

J. J. Forester, the Grand Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, declined to comment tonight on the statement by General Manager Bardo. It was said, unofficially, that a walk-out of the clerks would occur tomorrow unless the railroad receded from its position. It was also said, unofficially, that many ticket clerks would go on a sympathetic strike in case a strike was declared.

It was learned today that the railroad management recently made informal inquiries from the Bureau of Appointments at Yale University as to whether or not students at Yale University would be available for employment as clerks. The Yale bureau made no definite reply and the matter ended.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MR. SIMONS FIELDS CLOAK COMPANY, DETROIT, JOBS SILK AND CLOTH COATS, PALM BEACH SUITS, 1,161 BROADWAY.

WANTED, by New York firm with branch offices at Chicago and San Francisco, paying novelties, preferably electrical appliances. Y 856 Times Annex.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS
White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1; embroidered voile dress, $1.50; other good values, up to $2.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,
81-85 West 15th St.

250 CHILDREN'S COATS, COLORED PLUSH; SIZE 6 TO 14; BARGAIN FOR CASH. 168 WEST 125TH ST. 2d FLOOR.

200 DOZEN BOYS' WASH SUITS
To close at a price. Going out of business.
OPPENHEIM ROGGEN CO.,
84 5th Av.

JOB 200 DRESSES made in assorted colored voiles, linens, crepes, checks, latest models, regular price $2.75, to close out at $2.25. Levy, 121 Prince St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Cotton dresses from $8.50 to $7.50. Elgrade, 181 West 35th St.

JOBS IN COTTON and linen dresses. Himmel Dress Co., 138-140 West 21st St.

JOB on white corduroy skirts and wash goods. Replansky & Jeppler, 343 Canal St.

SALESMAN.

Pacific Coast representative wanted by a leading New York cotton and silk waist manufacturer; also making middy blouses. We have an annual business of $50,000 to turn over. This can be increased to $100,000 to $100,000. Only representative men experienced in this line on the coast will be considered, on a commission basis, with moderate personal and traveling expense drawing account; State full particulars in first letter in strictest confidence to obtain interview; no attention paid to letters that do not contain fullest data; no sale time proposition considered. Address Box E, 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of silk petticoats, making one of the strongest and most competitive lines, desires a selling representative of proven superior ability; no tourists or travelers will be considered; this man must be acquainted with and able to reach the best trade in the Middle West. Address Box E 899 Times Downtown.

Headquarters on
WAX
of all kinds
Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish
We solicit your inquiries.
E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

Wash Dresses. 250 DOZ. on hand; latest and up to date; good values; low prices; also about 200 silk dresses and 400 taffeta dresses of all colors at $3.75 set.
IPP & KWINT, 116 West 32d St.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Commencing this morning, June 21st, and continuing throughout the balance of this week, we will hold our 5th Annual Pre-Inventory Sale.

Large clean-ups from Manufacturers and Mills, together with merchandise from all of our various departments, will be offered at remarkably low prices, so as to make this an event of tremendous importance to buyers of

Notions, Fancy Goods, Jewelry,
Ribbons, Ladies' Neckwear, Laces, Embroideries,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Underwear, Children's Dresses and Rompers, Art Goods, Curtain Goods, Towels, Gloves, Infants' Wear, Etc., Etc.

New York Merchandise Company
540 BROADWAY

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 903 6th Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 54 W. B'way.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gate Pegs at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index, Business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co.,
Phone 8879 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 2 West 16th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARX & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE.
Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions. Wholesale & retail. Mrs. L. Davidson, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Pelt ries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros. 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES.
Newest Novelties at Rice & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 40 East 21st. St.

HATS.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS } Milton S. Southerton,
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS } 40 W. 32d St.

MILANESE SILK SPORT COATS.
For the Coat and Sweater Depts. Leo. F. Sturm's Business Builders, 48 W. 25. Gris. 876.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Removable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 900 Broadway, N. Y.

PRINTING.
Effective Printing Not Expensive
Our copy department gives helpful ideas FREE to customers. Business-getting Booklets, Circulars, Folders, Blotters, etc., at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. Send for "Suggestive Ideas" or let us demonstrate. HAYES BROS., Inc., "Printers to Advertisers," 301 West 37th Street. Phone—Greeley 865.

SILK SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1859.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric
Alfred Sahland, 19 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 23d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c. AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-15 West 20th St.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment of CESARE CONTI to JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, for the benefit of creditors.

Please take notice that Joseph M. Conklin, as assignee, offers for sale at auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on July 1st, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock at Riverside Drive, between 85th and 86th Street, New York City, just south of the Columbia Yacht Club, the steam yacht "Gleam," the general description of which is as follows:

Length 58 feet 6 inches.
Breadth 11 feet,
Depth 5.4 feet.
Capacity under tonnage deck 20.92 tons.
Gross tonnage 31 tons,
Net tonnage 15 tons.

The yacht is in good condition and fully equipped. The same is now on exhibit at the place of sale.

For further particulars, inquiry may be made of the assignee or his attorneys.

Dated June 19th, 1915.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee, 50 Church Street, New York City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 106—for furnishing, delivering, and installing, where required, bronze or steel ladders, nozzles and other articles.

The points of delivery or installation are along the line of the Catskill Aqueduct, between the Kensico Reservoir, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County, and Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, or at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES W. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 129, for the construction of a coagulating plant in the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, New York. The structure will be of steel, about 30 feet wide by 67 feet long, inside of which will be a steel bunker for storing about 800 tons of sulphate of alumina and a conveyor for raising the material to the bunker.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, or at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

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CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES W. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., June 23, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Flashlight batteries, magnesia blocks, asbestos, asbestos plaster, high-temperature, and magnesia plastic cement, magnesia pipe covering, coffee cooler, hair felt, asbestos fiber listing, furnishing and installing cork insulation, gum and rubber gasket, red and white lead, flashlights without batteries, concentrated lye, evaporated milk, asbestos millboard, raw and boiled linseed oil, asbestos wick packing, asbestos paper, wrought pipe, sugar, cotton tape, coffee tins, white zinc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Auctioneers

Unless announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer; of high-class merchandise, 16 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4300.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1258.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery, &c. 1000.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2647 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Fraunblau & Co., 29 Greene, Accts. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers entire mdse. Pictures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fra. 4946. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse.; all descriptions; cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 858.

Dan'l Greenwald, Asst. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 32 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 3766.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St. Tel. John 8265.

H. PERELMUTTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and mixed mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kalaki, 88 Univ. Pl. Phone 2371 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 426 Columbus Av., 1176 Sobyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 9th Av. The Bryant 8344.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought in any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Most elaborate and beautiful FIXTURES of Silmcox, 565 5th Ave., will be sold Today, Monday, at 2 P. M., D. Brill, Auct., by J. Weisz, consisting of about 200 ft. of Wall-cases, all sectional; all mirror Front Doors, 1; Addressograph with 16,000 plates, 1; Cordon Printing Press, 8x16, type; 500 yds. of Green Carpet, Chairs, Tables, Hat Stands, Chandeliers, Curtains, etc. For further information telephone Weisz, 2347 Franklin.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 9 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 23, 1915, for furnishing iron, steel, brass, copper, sheet tin, wire, bolts and stovepipe, for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedules. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,815.—IN THE DIS

CHICAGO WELCOMES ADVERTISING HOSTS

Delegates to Convention Talk In Forty-eight Churches on Honest Publicity.

DAVIES TO HELP BUSINESS

Head of Trade Commission Tells Convention New Industries Need Federal Aid.

CHICAGO, June 20.—This city was given over today to the thousands of delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which will open for business tomorrow.

They thronged the hotel lobbies, appeared in numbers in the churches, where forty-eight of their members delivered lay sermons, dealing largely with honesty in advertising, and attended a mass-meeting in the Auditorium Theatre, the features of which were the annual address of William Woodhead of San Francisco, President of the organization, and the speech of Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Among those who occupied pulpits were C. C. Rosewater, Omaha; R. Ehrman, El Paso; H. E. Lasar, New York; Edgar T. Welch, Westfield, N. Y.; Ren Mulford, Jr., Cincinnati; William E. Malone, New York; Tim Thrift, Cleveland; E. S. Ralph, Springfield, Ohio; Stewart Anderson, Springfield, Mass.; Frank H. Rowe, Toronto, Canada; Robert L. Burch, Nashville; Merle Sidener, Indianapolis; Charles A. Brownell, Detroit; George W. Hopkins, Brooklyn; Truman A. Dewoese, Niagara Falls; Taylor Aiken, New Orleans, and Joseph H. Appel, New York.

In his Auditorium address, President Woodhead reviewed the growth of the association, which a year ago, he said, went to Toronto as The Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and came away with the remainder of the world taken into its name.

Davies on Advertising's Power.

After conveying to the advertising men the regrets of President Wilson at his inability to be present Mr. Davies said, in part:

"Advertising is that agency in commerce which creates public opinion in business. It is fertile with blessings to the public. It is also fraught with possibilities of fraud, deception, and great wrong. Advertising affords a field wherein keenness, initiative, and enterprise command great rewards. In no avenue of business does dishonesty afford speedier and more substantial financial gain. It is under such conditions and in such a field that you have organized these associations with the word 'Truth' as the index of your purpose and the guide of your course.

"The relation of business to government and government to business is a matter of great concern to us all. The prosperity of industrial, transportation and commercial business constitute a very large proportion of the total wealth of the nation. Business as such constitutes a great part of the social body for which government exists. The well-being of business is and properly should be a matter of Government concern.

"The Federal Trade Commission was designed to furnish a non-partisan body of experts, expert in business matters connected with business and industry, to aid in the enforcement of the law for the benefit of the whole country.

"Congress created it as an agency to destroy what has been termed the 'seeds of monopoly.' It is clothed with the power to prevent unfair practices of competition in commerce.

"There is no doubt but that one of the essential purposes underlying the creation of the Federal Trade Commission was also to provide an administrative agency to make more easy the accommodation of business to the requirements which Government imposes for the benefit of society.

"The purpose of the Federal Trade Commission is not to the least to help—not to make a favorable record, but to bring relief and aid and to efficiently serve the public interest, and to bring 'first aid' to the competitor injured before the patient is exhausted by long-drawn-out technicalities of legal action. The essential thing is the accomplishment of the effective protection of the public and of business itself against unfair methods of competition, with due regard to the rights of all.

Must Protect New Industries Here.

"The recent cutting off of the European supply in certain lines, heretofore supplied from foreign markets, has demonstrated the necessity of the creation of independent, self-sustained, permanent industries indigenous to our conditions, for the production of such supplies. Such enterprise here is controlled with the possibility of unfair methods of competition being employed by foreign monopolies subsequent to the war. Tariffs have been found to be unsatisfactory to afford protection against such practices. Dumping by foreign monopolists for the purpose of either getting rid of their surplus products or of their competitive products, and the selling of such products at a cost in this country below the prevailing market cost in the country of their production, is vicious in practice and holds potentialities of great harm to American industry and to the American people. American enterprise and industry indigenous to our soil and native to our conditions are entitled to have such competition of foreign monopoly declared to be unfair and to have such practices prevented if sought to be employed.

"One of the most significant facts in the evolution of modern world industry has been the development of international co-operation for the purpose, among others, of promoting foreign trade and of effecting economies in distribution in world competition. It has been urged that combinations of American manufacturers for the purpose of engaging in export trade are permitted for similar economies in export trade. Opportunity to participate in such economies might afford to the smaller manufacturer an opportunity to extend his market. If participation in such an organization would be a matter of right rather than of largesse on the part of others in such organization. Competition in the foreign field is assured by reason of the international character of the market and the contest therefor of European manufacturers. Preservation of regulated competition at home is a matter of capacity for administration. There are matters connected with the Sherman law in connection with foreign trade to which the American people must address their attention.

"The admission of our incapacity to meet situations of this kind and still retain those principles fundamental to our form of government would constitute a confession that democracy must fail. If we cannot consciously shape our own evolution to the end that we may grow and prosper and still preserve equality of opportunity in industry then we are unfit. Our whole history is a denial of such an attitude. By reason of our traditions, our hopes, and our duties, we cannot accept such an attitude of negation. The character of our people, the great expanse of our territory, with its great undeveloped resources, spreads out the lexicon of youth before us, and on it there is written no such word as 'fail.' You, here, represent and typify the energy, the vigor, the initiative, and the enterprise of the American spirit.

"The spirit of the Republic admits of no such incapacity to shape its destiny. On this new continent, under new conditions, with the virtues of many peoples of the earth amalgamated into one spirit of devotion to representative government, we proclaim faith, with humble supplication for Divine aid, in the capacity of the nation to shape its largest development in such a way that democracy instituted for the service of the common man shall endure."

RAILROADS ARE HOPEFUL.

James J. Hill, However, Says General Business is Not Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20. — Opinions gathered by the United States Chamber of Commerce from railroad Presidents, and quoted in the June issue of The Nation's Business on the subject, "What Railroads Need," show a general feeling that business is improving. There is some dissent from this, notably the view of James J. Hill.

"The railroads need most just now and for the future," says A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, "to be correctly understood and appreciated by the people, as the most essential element in the present and future commercial prosperity of this country, and they need to have accorded to them fair, just, and reasonable treatment by the public, by Legislatures, commissions, and other regulative bodies in order that they may expand, develop efficient methods, and improve their service."

Mr. Smith says: "In spite of the foreign situation, which somewhat embarrasses our trade, our home business appears to be active, with indications of constant growth."

James J. Hill says:

"In my opinion, there is nothing in sight going to show that general business in this country, outside of war material for export, has improved or is improving."

"The railroads need more than anything else increased traffic and less regulation, according to F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie.

"Until such traffic is forthcoming," Mr. Underwood says, "there will be, I fear, small improvement in existing conditions, although the harvesting of a good crop, such as now seems in prospect, will undoubtedly help much."

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, says prospects are hopeful.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific, says:

"The railroads need relief from further embarrassing legislation. Regarding the immediate prospects of railroads in the United States I think, in general, the probability is increasing that real relief needed will be promptly appreciated by the public. Public understanding of the railroad situation is becoming clearer, and the public attitude more sympathetic."

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, June 19, 1915.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,150	Alliance R. C.	¾	¾	¾	
155	Am. Bldg. T'r'l	41	39	40	— 2
2,000	Am. Ring	52¾	50¼	51	— 2
300	Am. Tr. D. B.	17¼	16½	17	+ 1
100	Col. G. & El.	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3,300	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10,000	Car. L. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14,300	Cramp Ship	66¾	63½	65¾	+ 3¼
350	Cuban Tobacco	74	74	74	
250	Curb Fdg. pf.	97	97	97	
9,200	Elec. Boat	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
3,700	Elec. Boat pf.	118	113	118	+ 4
1,500	Emar. Phonog.	14½	14	14¾	— ⅛
245	Fisk Tire	71	66½	71	+ 4½
21,400	I. M. R. cts.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12,800	I. M. M. pf.	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
300	Int. Motors	15	13	13	— 2
180	Int. Motors pf.	36	35	35	— 2¼
3,700	Inter. Petrol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
1,995	Kelly-Spr'fld Tire	149	140	140	+13
185	K.-Spr. Tire, new				
	1st pf.	87	87	87	
248	McCrory S. C.	65	63	63	
870	Mexican L.	11	10	11	+ 1⅛
500	Mutual Chem.	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
100	N. Y. Trans.	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
610	Pyrene M. Co.	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
3,500	R. & H. Corp.	7¾	6¾	7¾	+ ¾
100	Submarine B.	17	17	17	+ ½
12,000	St. Jo. Lead	12¾	11¾	12	+ ¼
600	Tobacco Prod.	87	87	87	+ 6¾
2,450	U.C.S.C. of A.	106¾	99	105	+ 7½
49,000	U.C.S.C. of A. new	9¾	8¾	10¾	+ 1¾
1,200	U.C.S.Pf. new	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ¾
11,050	U. P. S. new	3¾	3	3¾	+ ¾
18,600	World Film	3	1¾	1¾	+ ¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

2,720	Anglo-A. Oil	16	14½	17¼	+ ¾
22	Atl. Refining	540	540	540	—10
47	Buckeye P. L.	104	103½	104	+ 1
1	Chesebr'gh M.	701	701	701	—10
50	Crescent P. L.	42	41	42	+ 2
5	Cumber. P. L.	95	95	95	
2	Eureka P. L.	228	228	228	+ 3
26	Galena-S. Oil	150	149	149	— 1
272	Ill. P. L. w.	140	138	140	— 4
	Ind. Pipe Line	240	240	240	— 4
944	Nat. Transit	27	26¾	26¾	— ¾
14	N. Y. Trans.	211	211	211	— 2
13	New Cent. Coal	9	9	9	
1,400	Ohio Oil	126	124	126	+ 2
2,040	Pierce O. new	12¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
641	Prairie P. L.	140	137	140	+ 4
24	Prai. O. & G.	310	310	310	+ 6
2	South. P. L.	210	210	210	+ 2
66	St. O. of Ind.	280	273	277	+ 2
10	St. O. of Kan.	415	415	415	
55	St. O. of Ind.	415	405	405	—15
4	St. O. of Neb.	310	310	310	— 5
191	St. O. of N. Y.	408	389	403	+ 2
190	St. O. of N. Y.	186	180	184	+ 2
1	St. O. of Ohio	422	422	422	— 3
1	Swan & Finch	110	110	110	+10
633	Union Tank	70	70	70	— 2
50	Vacuum Oil	200	199	199	— 4

RAILROADS

600	Inter. con. w.	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
100	Inter. pf. w.	75	75	75	+ 1
200	Wabash pf. (b)	23	23	23	

MINING

24,800	*Atlanta	24	20	21	— 2¾
3,600	Alta	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6,500	Alaska, J. M.	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
6,000	*Big Cot'w'd	6	6	6	
1,350	Big L. D. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
5,300	Braden Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
20,500	Bost. & Mont.	80	80	80	— 4
3,100	Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3,500	Can. Copper	2¾	2	2	— ¼
3,200	*Cashboy	1	1	1	
4,800	Chief C. W. &	21	20½	20½	— ½
4,800	C. O. D.	5	4	4	— ½
9,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	11	11	11	
68,700	Con. Nev.-U.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2,000	Davis-Daly Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2,500	*D. El. B. A. pf.	4	3¾	4	
6,900	*Emma Copper	30	22	23	— 2
3,100	*Florence	53	48	49	— 4
4,200	Genesee	44	43	43	— 1
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16,400	*Goldfield M.	24¾	22	23¾	— 1⅛
11,000	Gr.-Can. new	43	36¾	40¾	+ 3¾
5,750	*Iron Blossom	85	80	80	+10
24,200	Jerome V.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12,600	*Kewanas	15	12¾	13¾	— 1
21,200	Ken'd Cop.	23½	22	23½	
1,550	Lake Superior	12	11¾	12	
3	Mammoth	67	67	67	
13,800	Majestic Cop.	68	66	64	+14
1,000	*McIntyre	40	40	40	
9,800	*McK.-Dar.	22	22	22	— 3
1,700	*Nev. Hill	21	21	21	— 1
4,000	Nev.Utah-Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30	Nipissing	6	6	6	
300	N.-Butte Exval.	¼	¼	¼	
27,000	*Oro	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
1,000	Ohio Copper	7	7	7	
6,000	*Sells	25	25	25	— 1
11,500	*Silver Pick	11	9	11	+ 1
100	S. Utah Mines	¼	¼	¼	
17,500	Stan. Con.	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
25,200	Stewart	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
108,800	Success Mining	65	64	65	— 1
6,000	*Superstitious	22	20	20	— 2

BONDS

$1,000	Tonop. Exten.	3	3	3	+ ½
10,200	*Tonn. Mgmt.	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¾
1,220	Tonopah Ext.	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
10	Tono. G. of Nev.	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11,000	Tramp. Con.	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4,700	Tri-Bullion	1	1	1	
2,650	Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11,100	*W. End Con.	92	85	85	— 5
6,100	W. End Con. pf.	4	4	4	— ¼
300	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼

*Cents per share.

BONDS

$157,000	Chile Cop. 7s.	117	115¾	116¾	+ 1
95,000	Kin'd Cop. 6s.	118	118	118	+ 1
165,000	N. Y. City 4½s, '65	108¾	108¾	108¾	
10,000	West. Pac. 5s.	40	30	30	
$70,000	W. El. conv. 5s.	107	105¾	106¾	

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended June 19, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	604,518	91,695	352,508
Tuesday	481,285	150,852	382,172
Wednesday	311,706	111,099	345,490
Thursday	280,125	82,910	177,476
Friday	340,477	75,440	196,197
Saturday	119,245	60,971	280,440
Total week	2,283,061	573,827	1,705,972
Year to date	50,172,781	26,228,707	44,554,285

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,616,000	$1,806,000	$1,660,500
Tuesday	5,017,000	1,879,000	1,570,500
Wednesday	1,661,000	2,129,000	1,902,000
Thursday	3,146,500	1,892,000	1,122,000
Friday	2,720,500	1,743,000	1,412,000
Saturday	882,500	1,634,000	1,040,000
Total week	$15,109,500	$10,983,000	$8,663,000
Year to date	374,024,200	284,296,500	279,232,000

In 1914's last week's dealings Shippers as follows:

STOCKS.

	June 19, '15.	June 20, '14.	Change.
R.R and mis.	2,235,366	373,307	+ 1,761,559
Banks	36	36	+ 15
Mining	17,650		+ 17,650
BONDS.			
R.R and mis.	$13,055,000	$10,828,000	+$2,227,000
Government.	76,500	58,500	+ 18,000
State	1,345,000	100,000	+ 1,189,000
City	130,000	304,500	— 204,500
Total all.	$15,109,500	$10,983,000	+$4,229,500

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. (special). zEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 19, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Atl'c El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¾	15¼
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Alb. & Sch. 5s, '58	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. (£50)	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	38	42
Do pf. (£50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	40¾	43¾
Atl. G. & Tr.	15,250,141	2½	Q	May 1, 15	210	220
Do pf.	14,230,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	106	110
Atl. P. & Lt.	3,208,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	95
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,319,900	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	92½
Atl. Pub. Ut.	1,950,000	1½	Q	July 1, 14	93	97
Do pf.	2,716,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	93¼	94
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,926,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8¼
Do 1st pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Te cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do 6%cc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	19¾
Do 1st 5s, '39	8,260,000	2½	S	A. & O.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35	4,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	88
Ashley, Ark. 1st & r.1s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
At. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s, '42	1,450,000	2½	S	A. & D.	90	93
Atl. Atl. Ky. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	70
Au. Ry. & D. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	95½
Bal. Cn. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	94
Big. R. L. & P. C. 5s, '54	3,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	88
Do ref. ex. '39					82	
Bing. Con. R. 5s, '55	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	50	60
Bk. Ry. & D. 1st con. 5s, '45	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
B. T. C. 1st 5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '36	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. Gen. 5s, '31	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 15	92	97
Cal. R. & P.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	55	60
Capital Tr.	11,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	89¾	89¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,686,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	99
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¾	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '51	4,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	102
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	18	19½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	2,786,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	13,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	56	58
Do pf.	13,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, '34	1,218,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86½	100
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87¾	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	13	15
Do 1st 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	101¼
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,036,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	2,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Det. Ed. Co.	12,487,100	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	114	115
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '48	2,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,930,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	98
El. Bd. & P. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	91	96
El. B. & E. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	96½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,005,900	..	..	.....	55	70
Do 5s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	72	76
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & El. 1st 5s, '32	1,295,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 5s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	93	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, '14	13	16
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	.....	58	60
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1950	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
Gr. Rap. Gd. 1st 5s, '16.	1,663,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	3,025,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90½	100¼
Harwood El. 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Ill. & Power Sec. Cor. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	May, 1915	92	97
Int. & W. S. 1st 5s, '31	1,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Int. Ry. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Int. Traction 1st 5s, '27	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '28.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	97
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96½
L. R. Ry. & Lt. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Ry. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '40.	1,496,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	832,500	1½	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,488,500	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '29.	1,033,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,850,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 15	59	62
Do. con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '49.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '57.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 15	50	55
N. St. Power pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	27	35
Do pf.	2,236,700	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	29½	35
N. Y. Ry. 5s, '45.	2,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. Westr. & Bos. 1st M. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78¼	79¼
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87½
O. & C. E. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '22.	9,618,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C. B. R. & P. 1st 5s, '38.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43.	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93¼	94½
Do 6s, '21	2,985,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O. El. Ry. 5s, '33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ouarc P. & W.	1,800,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '39	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
Do con. 5s, '39	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	5,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
P. G. El. 5s, '36.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101
Pub. S. C. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Reno. R. & L.	4,304,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	61	66
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '52	656,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	98
Sch. Val. Tr. 5s, '30.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	
Salt. L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86½	90
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	5	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. tr. 5s, '54, '23.	1,388,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	
Scrant. Electr. 5s, '52	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Scrn. E. 5s, '57	4,457,000	2½	S	F. & J.	100½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	90	91¼
Sierra & S. F. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85¼
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	91½	93¼
Do ren. 5s, '39	12,306,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S. W. P. & L.	1,566,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 15	95	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 19, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,845,150	..	..	.....	85½	86¼
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 15	82¾	83¼
Sup. W. L. & P. 5s, '46	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	82
Syra. L. & P. cons. tr. 5s, '54	3,479,400	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Syra. L. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '36	966,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9¼
Do pf.	10,260,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	23	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '42	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Un. El. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91¼	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,417,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	82
Un. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Apr 15	40	45
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	07	70
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '51	2,208,000	2½	S	M. & S.	68	80
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	91	94
Va. Ry. & P.	15,227,000	..	..	.....	14	14½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Some of the intricacies of the existing situation were aptly illustrated by last week developments. They included a decline in wheat in the face of reports of widespread damage to the crop, a continued inflow of gold despite an already abnormally easy money position here, and the fixing of a 4½ per cent. rate on the proposed New York City bond issue, in the face of a surplus reserve of the Clearing House institutions exceeding $200,000,000. The same set of factors which brought the present inflow of gold resulted last week in a fresh decline in sterling exchange, which carried it to a new low record. That put a large premium on foreign sales of American securities, and yet such sales were conducted in comparatively small amount. This is another of the apparent inconsistencies of the present war time, which has created many new problems and affects the extent, if not the direction, of known economic forces.

Apart from what has actually developed so far out of the war there are many uncertainties which only the future can resolve, including the course and duration of existing hostilities, and their possible extension. The import of the outstanding factors in the American position is as clear as it is favorable, but there are uncertainties concerning which none can form any sure judgment. The interplay of these two sets of influences, no doubt, sufficiently explains the sort of stock market we had last week, a relatively dull and uncertain market, in which declines and recoveries alternated, but in which the reactionary tendency finally prevailed. The stock market last week was recording the judgment of traders regarding the immediate, rather than regarding the long outlook. Had the latter been its point of view prices might well have taken a very different course.

New York City is a favored borrower; and if it has to pay more for capital than it has had to pay in the past, it may reasonably be argued that the conditions brought about by the war are resulting in a higher cost of capital, notwithstanding the very great ease in banking credit. Twice before New York City has had to resort to a 4½ per cent. rate on its long-time bonds, and it remains to be seen whether on this occasion the net rate at which the city will obtain its funds will be higher than on those previous occasions. The prices already quoted for the new bonds on a "when issued" basis do not suggest that the cost to the city now will be much, if any, greater than when it last resorted to a 4½ per cent. issue. Under these conditions it is too early to assume that the flotation of a New York City issue at an advance over the last rate paid by the city proves an increase in the cost of capital owing to the war. New York City is a favored borrower, but it is also a very large borrower, and this fact has to be taken count of in judging the significance of the price which New York has to pay. Its present issue seems to fall at an opportune time, for it comes when investors are showing an increased appetite for high-grade bonds, and on the eve of the July reinvestment period, which this year may well yield for reinvestment a somewhat larger percentage than usual of the interest and dividend disbursements. There are two factors which may contribute to this increase, one being an increase in the disposition to save, and the other being a decrease in the amount of July payments which will go abroad, owing to our large repurchases of American securities during the past year. It seems likely that the successful flotation of this New York City offering will be followed by one or two important items of railroad financing, and present indications are that these offerings will encounter favorable investment conditions.

The signs increase that foreign applications for capital will grow. They well grow to very large proportions, if Europe feels under the necessity of borrowing here on a scale sufficient to right the exchanges, or, at least, to prevent their running much more against the markets of Europe. Sterling is now about 2 per cent. under parity; and while that is a much smaller discount than other European exchanges have been subjected to, it is enough to make it very probable that England will want soon to take steps to prevent a further decline. Plans were laid long ago for a large credit to Great Britain, but the English Government has not so far seen fit to avail itself of the credit facilities of this market. Even now there is nothing, save the increased pressure on exchange, to indicate that England is likely soon to change its decision to refrain from borrowing here. A very large open account has been created, and the sum due us will increase rather than diminish, as goods already ordered go forward to their destination. It seems clear that gold shipments, at the rate at which they have been made to the United States, cannot continue very long without too greatly impairing the reserves of the English Bank; and large as has been the movement of gold in this direction, it would have to be made still larger to restore normal conditions in exchange. For a time, at least, Europe's problem in making payment for the goods which it is buying here would be made a simple one if European holders were disposed to part with their American securities, but that very plainly they are not disposed to do on any scale sufficient to hold the scales even in international exchange. There is not much reason, however, for concern on our part over the existing position of exchange. England will, no doubt, be able to determine for herself when the pressure is too great, and when that times comes she will, no doubt, find a large amount of credit available in this market. Meanwhile our ability to grant a credit is steadily being increased by the inflow of gold. Incidentally, it is well to acknowledge the fact that events are disproving the misgivings which were entertained when we were sending gold to London last Fall, that we would not be able to get it back when the exchange market turned in our favor. It is more difficult for England to give up gold under existing conditions than it was for us to give it up last year, but so far she has chosen to give it up rather than to borrow here.

Thanks to this incoming gold, supplementing the changes which the law has made in reserve requirements, the banking institutions of New York are today in a position of unparalleled strength. Their reserve credit facilities are vastly greater than they ever were in the past, and, fortunately, they are safeguarded by a higher level of call money rates than has ordinarily prevailed at times of great money ease. It is true beyond question that our present great reserve credit resources should not be dissipated in fruitless speculation, but rather that they should be kept for use in trade development. At the same time, there can be no fear, in the face of such a money situation as now exists, of any scarcity of funds for stock market operations. In the light of existing facts the fears which some entertained, that the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system would deprive the security market of a reasonable supply of funds, seem to have been peculiarly futile.

So far as the immediate outlook is concerned the result of our representations to Germany is still uppermost in the minds of many people. There are many indications of a peaceful solution of the questions which we have raised in our notes to the Berlin Government, but some uncertainty will, necessarily, be felt until all immediate danger of a breach with Germany is removed. Another week, and perhaps two, according to present indications, will elapse before Germany's reply to our latest note is received, and few people now expect that the questions at issue will be brought to a close with that reply. Meanwhile, however, confidence in our own economic position grows stronger, and much proof is afforded of continued progress in the trade recovery which the country has been enjoying. Our international problems are not confined to matters growing out of the European war, for the Mexican problem is still unsolved, though the war in Europe served so long to divert attention from it, but very few doubt that the very favorable course of events at home will outweigh the effect of any foreign problem.

PUZZLE OVER NEW LOAN.

Bonds Weaken on London Board Because of Terms Uncertainty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—The stock market was dominated last week by the realisation that a second British war loan was imminent. Authority for it is to be asked in Parliament on Tuesday and the first issue is expected immediately thereafter. The Stock Exchange had no knowledge of the jealously guarded details of the loan, as the Government took advice concerning it from a very limited circle. Even joint-stock bankers were consulted only at the end.

The best opinion here is that the destruction of capital and alteration of investment values due to the war will be boldly recognized in the loan plan, and that it will be put out on a basis to yield 4½ per cent., involving conversion rights for holders of the existing war loan. It is expected that the loan will be for a fairly long term. It is not believed that the interest will be payable free of income tax, so, recalling our experience in your market during the South African war, your participation in the present issue apparently will not be sought. Thus Anglo-American relations are not directly affected, but the loan should lead more than its predecessor to dearer money here. Discounts were firm yesterday at 3½ per cent. The new loan's form may be such as to appeal to the small investor and the wage-earning class.

The Government took power last Tuesday to repay large advances made indirectly by the Bank of England, and, therefore, the latter's reserve proportion should improve. The recovery of sterling exchange on Thursday and Friday was due to your remitting part of the Argentine loan for bills maturing here.

The week's Stock Exchange business was fair, with the tone steady, but the best bonds closed weak owing to the imminence of the new loan. Progress was made with private credit arrangements to improve the value of French francs here, the previous arrangement having been purely Governmental.

The threatened cotton dispute was amiably submitted to arbitration. The amount of unemployment among members of British trade unions at the end of May was 1.2 per cent., the same as at the end of April. There is still a shortage of skilled labor.

If the war loan subscription lists were to remain open for some weeks other forms of financial activity would be almost suspected. The City discredits new peace talk.

HEAVY TONE IN PARIS.

French Treasury Aiming to Lower Dollar Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—The week just passed was a colorless one in finance. Under the influence of London's depression, following the announcement concerning the war loan, the market was heavy in tone, French funds were weak and Russians were pressed for sale, but Italians showed temporary strength. American copper shares were active. The American bankers who brought out the Pennsylvania issue here are purchasing it back privately, thus sustaining the whole American department. It is said that the purchases are for the account of the French Treasury, and that they are being made in order to lower dollar exchange.

Rumors of probable Bourse liquidation at the end of the July settlement were received very skeptically, owing to the fact that similar rumors in the past have proved untrue.

The Italian Government announces an issue, to be placed at home and abroad, of 5½ per cent. securities at 95, the amount of the issue not being limited. The City of Paris will shortly offer 86,000,000 francs of six-month and one-year bills, the former to bear 5½ per cent. interest and the latter 5½ per cent.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended June 19, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$15,109,500	$374,924,200
Same period last year	10,380,000	354,296,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.66	83.45	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.48	87.24	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	74½	74½	74½	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84½	84½	84½	4
Am. Ag. C. 5s	100½	100	100½	6
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	93	93	93	4
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¾	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94¾	94½	94¾	4
Am. Smelters 5s	106½	106½	106½	15
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	211½
Am. T. & C. cv. 6s	96	96	96	1
Am. T. & T. coll. 4s	87½	87½	87½	15
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	51½	51½	51½	16
Ann Arbor 4s	70¾	69¾	69¾	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	26
A., T. & S. F. 4s	83	83	83	1353½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	5
A., T. & S. F. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1909	101¼	100½	100½	437
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1905	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
A., T. & S. F. T. 5s	85½	85½	85½	5
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	91½	90½	91½	10
A. C. L., L. & N.				
coll. 4s	94½	94½	94½	27
Balt. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91½	91½	91½	37
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89½	89	89½	2736
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	86¾	86¾	121
B. & O. P. L. E. & W.				
4s	80¾	80½	80¾	5
B. & O. S.-W. D. 3½s	85½	87½	88½	15
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103½	100¼	100¼	67
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	93½	93½	93½	808
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	96¼	95¾	96½	1
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s	101	101	101	1
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s	102½	101	102¼	15
Bklyn. R. T. R. cv. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
Bklyn. Rap. Tr. 5s	100½	100	100½	161
Bklyn. Union Elev. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	103½	103	103½	2
Brunswick & Wa. 4s	91½	91½	91½	2
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
Bush Terminal 4s	84½	84½	84½	4
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Can. Southern con. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Central of Ga. con. 5s	99	99	99	1
Central Leather 5s	90½	89½	90½	38
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	114	113¾	114	12
C. of N. J. 6s, reg.	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Central Pac. 1st 4s	88	87¾	88	248
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	15
Cent. R. R. & B. Co.				
Ga. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Chas. & Ohio con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	12
C. & Ohio gen. 4½s	95	95	95	4
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	73	72½	73	36
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	90½	90½	90½	156
C., B. & Q. 4s	89½	89½	89½	17
C., B. & Q. I. Dv. 4s	90½	90	90	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¾	91	91¾	12
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	99	99	99	3
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	71½	71½	71½	15
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68	67¾	67¾	12
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	101	101	101	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	97	97¼	3934
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	104½	104	104½	8034
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89	89	89	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	87½	87½	87½	10
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	7
C., M. & St. P. C., F. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 6s	112	111¾	112	10
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	81½	80	80½	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94	94½	4
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, stp	94	94	94	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¼	82½	83½	9
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg.	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66	65½	65½	140
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	45¼	43¾	44½	56
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102¾	101½	102¾	8
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79	78½	78½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68¼	68¼	68½	1
Clev. & P. gtd. 3½s, Series D	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	70½	70½	71	2
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	82¾	82½	82½	2
Cons. Gas deb. 6s	117¼	116¾	116¾	118
Corn P. Ref. 6s	103¾	93	93	11
Cuban-Am. S. cl. B 8s	99½	99½	99½	2
Cumb. Telephone 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '10	99¾	99¾	100	85
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	93¾	93	93	5
Den. & Rio G. ref. 4s	47¾	47	47¾	30
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	79	79	79	5
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73¾	73¼	73¼	64½
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	1
Detroit Edison 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Detroit United 4½s	72	72	72	25
Det. & Mack. s. 4s	80	80	80	5
Distillers Securi. 5s	67¾	64¾	67	163
Du Pont Powder 4½s	94½	94½	94½	470
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¾	6
Erie 1st con. 4s	81	81	81	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. A.	62½	62½	62½	9
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	63¾	63½	63¾	15
Erie gen. 4s	67½	67½	67½	11
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	87½	87½	87½	2
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	55½	55½	55½	4
Gen. Electric 3½s	74	74	74	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104	103¾	104	9
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
General Motors 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	108	105	105	86
Grand R. & I. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	82½	82½	82½	2
H., E. & W. T. 5s	90½	90½	90½	9
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73½	72	72	4334
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26½	26	26½	40
Ill. Central 3½s, 1951	83½	83½	83½	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	83½	83½	83½	1½
Illinois Steel 4½s	94	94	94	127
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	100	100½	65
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	135¾	132	132	24
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	135¾	132	132	168
Interbor. Met. 4½s	77¾	77¾	77¾	559
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97½	97½	63
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	50	48¾	50	158
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	50¼	44½	50¼	168
Inter. Navigation 5s	50	42	50	66
Internat. Paper 5s	100	100	100	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	49¾	48½	48½	2
James., F. & C. 4s	88½	88	88½	3
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	72¼	71¾	72¾	21
Kan. City South. 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾	9
Kan. City South. 5s	91½	90½	91	6
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	89	89	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	117½	117½	117½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1950	75	68¾	74	1,075
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1923	92½	90½	92½	100
Lake Shore 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¾	91¾	91¾	65
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¾	90¾	90¾	3
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s, reg.	99½	99½	99¾	4
Lehigh V. of Penn. con. 4s	89	89	89	1
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Ligget & Myers 5s	100½	100½	100½	11½
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	123½	123½	9
Long Island con. 5s	101	101	101	2
Lorillard 7s	121½	121	121	3
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	20
Louis. & J. Bdg. 4s	80	74	80	4
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	93¾	92¼	93½	16
Louis. & N. gen 6s	118	118	118	1
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 5s	115	115	115	9
L. & N., Pensa. & Atl. 6s	109	109	109	1
Mex. Nat. cv. 4s	100¼	100¾	100¾	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99	99	99	5
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	50	50	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	9
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	57¾	57¼	57¾	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	26
Mo. Pacific 5s, '20	88¼	87½	88¼	4
Missouri Pacific 4s	40	39	40	45
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40	38¼	40	85
Montana Power 5s, Series A	91	90½	91	88
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	5
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	75	75	75	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	96	96	96	1
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st inst. paid	100	100¼	100¾	62
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	106	106¼	106¾	1,90716
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90	89¾	89¾	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	70¾	70¾	70¾	18
N. Y. C. & H. R. 4½s	99	87½	88¾	180
N. Y. C. & L. 4½s	90	87½	88¾	10
N. Y. C. & L. R. col. 5s	75	75	75	10
N. Y. C. Eq. 5s	16.100%	100%	100%	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.				
1st 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	1
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. cv. 6s	60¼	60	60	6
N. Y. L. & W. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112	111¾	113¾	26
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69	65½	66	3
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	67	67	67	1¾
N. Y. O. & W. 4s	73¾	72½	73½	2
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	85	83	83	3
N. Y. & R. El. & P. 5s	100¾	100	100½	3
N. Y. & Rye. ref. 4s	71½	71½	73¾	4
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	50¾	50½	50¾	98
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97	96¾	96¾	61
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	5
Nia. Falls Pow. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Nor. & West. con. 6s	91¾	90¾	91	7
Nor. & West. cv. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	81
Nor. & West. div. 4s	87½	87½	87½	6
N. P. Y. C. & C. 6s	88¾	88¾	88½	5
Northern Pacific 4s	91¾	91½	91¾	112
Northern Pac. 6s, reg.	117½	117½	117½	1
North. Pac. 3s	63¾	63¾	63¾	67
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	89¾	89	89¾	4
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	108¾	108	108	6
Ore. Short Line con. 5s	105	105	105	¾
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	88¾	86¾	88¾	4
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	96¾	97½	23
Penn. 4s, 1945	96	97¾	98	4
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¾	1
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	96¾	95	95¾	370
P. con. 4½s, ctfs. full pd.	103½	103½	103½	178
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	50¾	23¼	23¾	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Public Service 5s	87½	87½	87½	6
Ry. St. Spr., Ls. V. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	122¾	122	122	60
Reading gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
Reading, N. J. C. con. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	15
Rep. I. & St. 5s, 1940	95¾	92½	95½	15
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	70¼	70¼	70¾	1
R., W. & O. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
St. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96	95	95¾	27
St. L. I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	60¼	60	60	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107	106¾	107	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	45¾	45¼	45¾	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	45¾	43½	43½	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. stp.	64¾	64¾	64¾	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	74	73¾	74	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	56½	55½	55½	5
Sav., F. & W. 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	1
St. P., M. & M. M. con. 6s	103	103	103	7
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	101	101	101	7
So. P. Pac. 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	6
St. P. & Sioux City 6s	104½	104½	104½	1
Seab. A. Line adj. 5s	66	65	65	35
Seab. A. Line ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Silver Sp., O. & G. 4s	93	93	93	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97¼	97¾	13
So. Pacific col. 4s	83	82	83	23
So. Pacific cv. 4s	82¼	81½	82	26
So. Pacific cv. 5s	99¾	99¾	100	106
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87	86¾	86¾	120⅝
S. Pac. S. F. Ter. 4s	90¾	90	90¾	39
So. Railway 1st 5s	99¾	99	99¾	40
So. Railway gen. 4s	66¾	66¼	66¾	29
So. Ry., M. D. 4½-5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	104¾	104½	104¾	11
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96	94½	94½	7
Third Avenue 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	4½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	78¾	78	78¾	91
Tol. & Ohio Central 1st 5s	101	101	101	4
Ulster & Del. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¾	13
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94¾	93¾	94¾	44
Union Pacific cv. 4s	91	89½	90	9
Union Pacific ref. 4s	89	88¾	89	8
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	30¼	29	29¾	66
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	73	73	73	4
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	100¾	102¾	15
U. S. Steel 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	242
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Utah & Northern 1st 7s	103	103	103	2
Vermilion Riv. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	25
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	1
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	8
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	91	91	91	3
Wabash 1st 5s	101	101	101	11
Wabash 2d 5s	93¾	91¾	91¾	6
Wabash ref. 4s	22½	21	22½	35
Wab. ref. 4s, Ctfs. tr. rcts.	21¾	21	21	28
W. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts., stp.	21¾	20	20¾	57
W. P. Term. 1st 4s	4¾	4	4½	74
W., F. T. 1st 4s, Ctf. t. r. for Cpt. t. r.	4	3	3	12
W. P. Term. 2d 4s	4	3½	3½	27
W. P. Term. 2d 4s, t. r.	½	½	½	13
Wash. Term. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Western Electric 5s	102	101	101	7
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76¾	76½	76½	8
West. Union Tel. r. e. 5s	92	91½	91½	14
West. Union col. tr. 5s	97	96½	96½	2
Westinghouse El. & M. cv. 5s	104½	103	104	1,833
West. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104	103¼	103¾	342
West. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100¾	100	100¼	53
West Shore 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	88	88	2
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	85	83	83	19
Wis. Central gen. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1

Total sales $13,665,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 4s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	13
Japanese 4½s	75	75	75	44
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	75	74	75	6
Jap. 4½s, 3d ser.				
Ger. 4s	74¾	73¾	73¾	7¼
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96¾	96¾	96¾	8
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92½	90½	92½	3

Total sales $76,000

State Bonds.

N. Y. State 4½s, 1965

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY: 25 Eureka Pipe L., 15 Galena Sig. Pfd., 50 Illinois Pipe L., 25 Ohio Oil, 50 Prairie P. L., 25 South Penn Oil

WE WILL SELL: 25 Buckeye P. L., 25 Galena Sig. Com., 25 Prairie Oil & Gas, 25 S. O. of Cal., 25 Union Tank Line, 25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4868-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

American Brass
Niles-Bement-Pond
T. L. MANSON & CO.
Members
New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.
Tel. 2500 Rector. **100 Broadway**
Direct private wires to New Haven, Hartford and Boston.

FOR SALE
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Inter. Agricul. Corp. Pfd.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
66 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Lima Locomotive
Corporation Common Stock
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
SLATTERY & CO.
49 Exchange Pl. 'Phone 4361 Broad, N. Y.

WANTED
Atlas Powder Pfd.
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway

WE OFFER
BAYONNE, N. J.
4½s May 1929
Price on Application.
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 80 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

We Recommend the Purchase of
Columbia Gas & Electric
Bonds and Stock
Perpell, Shaskan & Drodge,
50 Broad St. Telephone 1630 Broad.

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.
earned about 1% on its common stock in 1914, which is equivalent to approximately 5% on its present selling price.
We consider this stock an excellent speculation.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. New York

We Offer
Consol. Tract. of N. J.
Guaranteed 4% Stock
To Net 5.65%
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
'Phone 4031 Broad **12 Broadway, N. Y.**

POWDERS: DU PONT, HERCULES, ATLAS
EXPLOSIVES: CANADIAN, AETNA
Charles Gold & Co.,
Telephone 2178 Broad. 25 Broad St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827
THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
PIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.
New Entrance-300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS H. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank E. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 10, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Commonwealth Savings Bank
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.
Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at
4% Per Annum
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st.
John M. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52ND DIVIDEND
AT THE USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before June 30 earn from July 1.
Every $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
50 Union Sq., New York. 57th Year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended June 19, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,253,051	59,172,731
Same period last year	573,827	36,225,757

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	72.17	70.54	73.36	68.99
Same period last year	69.88	68.49	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	89	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS			90		
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.	38⅞	36	37	— ½	15,700
20	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19½	17⅜	18	— 1	11,650
57	Apr. 24	32	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	58½	51	53		5,350
79½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	77½	74¼	75¼	— 1⅞	60,695
89⅜	May 5	68	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	83½	82	82	— 2	200
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	— ½	100
53⅜	June 14	38½	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	53⅜	49⅝	50⅞	+ ⅜	26,663
89⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84½	84½	84½	+ ½	200
106	May 8	97¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.			103		
155	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	151⅜	148½	149½	+ ¾	418
47⅜	June 14	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47⅜	44⅞	45⅞	— 1½	180,200
103⅞	June 16	91½	Jan. 6	Am. Can pf	103⅞	102½	103⅜	+ ⅜	1,450
69¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	66⅝	64⅜	65¼	— ⅞	9,800
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	114	114	114	— 2	150
60	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.			48½		
100	June 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	100	99	100	— ⅜	2,255
113	June 12	107¼	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109	109	109	— 4	100
54⅛	Apr. 20	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	— ¾	100
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf.			94⅝		
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	85		110
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛	3,500
42½	Apr. 19	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	36	32⅝	34¼	— ⅜	3,100
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	32	30½	30½	— ½	5,400
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	13¼	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛	1,700
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	32½	30	30	— 1½	1,300
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	52½	50	51¼	+ ¼	83,650
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	96	96	+ 1	100
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6¼	5¼	5¼	— ½	1,975
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	28½	27⅜	27⅝	— ½	900
84½	June 14	50	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84½	79½	79½	— 3⅝	68,650
106¼	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107½	107	107⅜	+ ⅝	900
89⅝	May 5	76	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	80	80		62
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	156	156	156		25
108½	Apr. 28	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.			106½		
40	Apr. 30	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	38	34⅝	37⅝	+ 2⅜	2,700
114½	Apr. 28	99⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅝	103½	104⅝		6,985
115¼	June 10	100	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛	150
61	May 5	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60½	60½		250
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124⅛	122½	122⅝	+ ⅛	4,276
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228	225	226	+ 1	581
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Teb. pf., new			105⅜		
93¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	90¼	90	90⅝	+ ⅜	400
90¼	June 16	77⅞	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	90½	87	87	— 1	1,600
15	Apr. 20	5½	June 11	Am. Writing P. pf.	8	7	7¼	+ ½	500
79⅜	Apr. 28	34¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	37¼	35⅜	36¼	— ⅝	79,250
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realisation	6½	6½	6½	— 2½	100
105	Apr. 19	92¼	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101½	100	100⅜	— 1½	6,915
109¼	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100¼	101	— ⅛	1,250
118½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106		10
66½	June 19	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	65¼	58¼	63⅝	+ 7¼	104,995
105⅞	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	102⅝	103⅞	+ 1½	1,100
79⅛	Apr. 19	63⅝	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	— ⅛	4,457
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛	400
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	¾	¾	¾		4,800
163½	June 11	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	160	160¼	163½	+ 4½	9,700
120⅞	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	151⅜	116	116½	— 1⅜	575
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	89½	88⅝	89	+ ⅛	1,400
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	128	128	+ 4½	500
27	May 1	26	May 14	Brown Shoe			24		
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.			73		
27	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.			5½		
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.			*90		
32¾	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— 1½	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	73½	68½	69	— 3½	10,500
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16½	15	15	— ¼	1,600
54⅜	Feb. 8	35	June 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	41	35	39	— ⅝	900
*90	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern			*56		
174	Apr. 19	140½	June 7	Canadian Pacific	153⅜	151	152⅜	— ½	11,500
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.			74½		
44⅜	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	41⅞	39½	41¾	+ ¼	85,300
104½	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛	400
126	Jan. 22	100	May 8	Cent. R. of N. J.			300		
*120	May 7	*110	Jan. 9	Cent. & S. A. Tel.			*119		
49⅝	Apr. 19	38	June 15	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅛	12,850
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton			8½		
11⅜	Feb. 27	11⅜	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.			11⅞		
14½	Apr. 19	10⅜	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛	1,200
26⅝	Apr. 19	25¼	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	30½	29½	29⅝	— ⅛	700
98¾	Apr. 19	88⅝	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93½	90¼	90¼	— 2½	7,650
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	126½	126	126	— ¼	1,150
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	126	125¼	126	— 3	400
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf.			*170		
89	Apr. 19	74	May 27	Chi., R. I. & P.	20¼	17½	17⅝	— 2⅜	12,800
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			*114		
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	47½	45⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛	16,800
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	32	32	32		400
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	57⅞	57	57⅞	— ⅛	400
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh			*158		
*93	Apr. 28	*85	Mar. 9	Cluett, Pea. & Co.			*93		
102⅛	June 9	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf			102½		
36⅞	Apr. 16	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	34	31⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛	16,400
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern			30		
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.			51		
49½	Apr. 5	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.			48		
131½	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128½	125	125	— ⅛	4,000
69¼	June 17	40⅜	Jan. 4	Continental Can	69½	64⅝	68	+ 4	5,625
100	June 17	88¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	100	98	100	+ 2½	767
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	16	15	15¼	— ⅛	9,700
81	Apr. 19	66	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	75¼	73½	73½	— 1	800
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet			43		
84¼	May 24	15¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	32½	29⅝	29⅞	— 1⅝	28,200
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	90	89½	89½	— 1¼	200
91	June 18	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	91	78	87	+15	10,375
101½	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf			101½		
90¼	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.			90		
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	148	148	148	+ 2	100
429⅜	Apr. 10	390½	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.			410		
9½	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande			8		
18¾	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅞	200
9	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 5	Des M. & Ft. Dodge			7½		
24½	Mar. 4	20½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.			20½		
114⅜	June 17	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114⅜	113¾	114⅜		460
61	Apr. 15	52½	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	61	61	61	+ 4½	100
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	25½	22	27⅜	+ 5¼	58,000
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & At.			4½		
10	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 18	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.			4½		
92½	May 19	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.			92		
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	27⅝	26	26¼	— ⅜	19,725
46⅜	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	42	40⅝	41	— 1	1,500
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.			36		
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	60	25	28	—28	10,898
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	65	45	45½	—17½	9,425
218	June 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	217⅝	215	215		414
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	112	109	109		58
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	175½	166½	172½	— ⅝	22,350
157	June 7	92	Jan. 2	General Motors	156	150	151½	— 1½	5,450
105⅝	Apr. 13	90¼	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	102	100⅜	101½	+ 1⅜	900
53⅜	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53	48½	51⅝	+ 3⅝	56,490
103	June 16	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	103	101⅜	102	+ ⅝	1,800
91	June 14	79¾	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	91	90¼	91	+11¾	100
123⅜	Apr. 19	112⅝	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	119⅝	117¼	117¼	— 1¾	4,475
41⅜	Apr. 19	23⅜	Jan. 7	G.N.ofs.for ore prop	41⅜	38⅜	37		23,100
67½	June 12	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	67½	63⅝	64	— 2½	22,070
81½	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81½	81⅜	81¼	+ ⅛	900
97⅜	May 6	93	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	97½	97⅜	97½	+ ⅛	810
173	Apr. 22	173	Jan. 2	Helme (G. W.)			175		
113	Jan. 20	113	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.			112		
118	Apr. 19	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley			112		
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	116½	117		110
113	Apr. 19	102¼	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	108¼	106¼	108¼		100
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	35½	31½	31¼	— 1½	18,100
24⅝	Apr. 28	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	24	22¼	24	+ 1½	66,625
75⅜	June 18	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	75⅜	72⅜	75½	+ 2½	23,610
10½	June 18	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	10½	9	10	+ 4¼	500
30	June 18	6	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	30	30½	30	+ 6	1,700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	104½	104	104		100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.			109¾		
80	Apr. 10	58	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.			62½		
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.			97		
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10⅜	9¼	10	— ⅛	1,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	35⅝	37⅜	35⅝	+ 1¼	600
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central			8½		
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.			18		
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf			68½		
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	26½	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛	400
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59¼	58½	58⅞	— ⅛	800
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	85	85	85	+ 2	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.			109		
*64	Feb. 18	*64	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.			*64		
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	123½	123½	123½		40
130	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	135	135	135	+ 2	100
110	June 12	100¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf			110		
50½	June 19	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	50¼	46	46	— 1¼	10,520
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 5	Laclede Gas	102	101	102	+ ½	700
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.			8		
23⅝	Apr. 22	12	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.			19		
146⅝	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	145¼	143½	144¼	— ¼	4,400
231	Apr. 23	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	234½	222	223	+ 8	800
119½	Jan. 20	113⅝	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.			118½		
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island			35⅝		
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18½	18½	18½	— 1	100
106½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90½	90¼	90½	+ ¼	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	60	60	60	— ½	100
184	Mar. 8	165¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.			168		
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116¾	116¼	116¼	— ⅛	100
125⅛	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	118⅛	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅛	310
82⅝	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	81	81	81	+ 2	100
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	66	67½	+ 2	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach			2		
129	Apr. 23	125⅛	June 18	Manhattan El. gtd.	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	— 1⅛	238
69¼	Apr. 22	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	— 6	200
109⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.			108⅜		
58	Apr. 14	13⅜	Jan. 2	Maxwell Motors	47	43½	44	— 2⅝	4,650
89	June 7	48¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87¼	85½	87¼	+ 1½	8,000
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	40	37⅜	37⅞	— 1½	3,010
58	Mar. 2	38	June 15	May Dept. Stores	39⅞	38	39	— 1⅞	350
98⅛	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	97⅝	96½	97	— ⅝	900
97	Apr. 21	61	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	79	73½	74⅜	— 4	15,750
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.			84⅝		
29¼	Apr. 26	17¾	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	27½	25⅝	25⅝	— 1⅜	10,950
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central			*100		
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝	100
49	Feb. 15	33	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	37	37	37		110
125¼	Apr. 19	100	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117	115½	115¼	— 2¼	550
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.			123		
75	Mar. 8	75	Mar. 9	M., St.P. & S.S.M.1.l.			75		
15¼	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛	534
40	Apr. 5	29	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	30	30	— 1½	200
13¼	Apr. 19	9⅜	Jan. 4	Missouri Pacific	12	10⅜	11¼	— ⅛	19,220
65⅜	Apr. 19	49	Jan. 4	Montana Power	51⅜	50¼	51		900
103	Mar. 15	90	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.			102		
112¾	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf			112		
176½	Apr. 30	167⅛	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex			176½		
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	124		124		
132	Jan. 24	116	Apr. 8	National Biscuit	120	120	120		100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.			121⅞		
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	72		400
106⅞	Apr. 16	100¾	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.			103½		
17⅞	June 14	9¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	17⅛	16	16¾	— ¾	4,000
87	Apr. 20	70	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.			83		
72⅜	Apr. 20	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68¼	66	66	— 2½	8,500
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	110⅜	110	110	— 1	585
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf			19		
38	Mar. 31	33	Mar. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf			34		
7⅛	June 17	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf			7¼		
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¼	Jan. 4	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	5,830
58	Feb. 11	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	94½	90	90	— 4	7,400
92⅜	Jan. 23	91½	Mar. 1	New York Central	88⅞	86⅝	88	— ¼	4,977
36⅛	Apr. 9	31	June 5	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛	200
*116	Apr. 5	*113	Feb. 23	N. Y., Lack. & W.			*110		
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65½	63	63	— 2¼	1,300
24⅜	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	N. Y., O. & West.	23½	22¼	22½	— 1⅜	1,500
58	Feb. 10	31⅜	Jan. 4	Norfolk Southern	93½	88	88	— 1	700
25⅛	June 19	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken			24		
80	May 6	65	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf			83		
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.			75½		
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	67⅛	65⅛	65	— 2	314
94¼	June 19	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	— 2¼	1,500
24⅜	Apr. 19	15¼

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Parke-Davis & Co(c Frank-cake, des Films, &c.
Knopp Candy Co(c Hammer.
Silver Bros Co(c Nat Gas & Elec Fixt Co.
Hoffay(c Colum Gr Co.
Rosey(c B M Co, Inc.
Goss Mfg Co(c Zuckerman.
Moore(c G of Yonkers.
Palmer(c Joseph.
Noble(c Fruhauf.
Hernstein(c Knapp.
Palmer(c A P Dienst Co., Inc.
Crim(c Yriest.
J Edward Ogden Co(c Fee & Mason.
Wertheim(c Ritter Br.
Standard Computing Scale Co(c Farrell.
Hammond(c Man Elec Supply Co.
Waldheimer(c 14th St Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Vance & Sullivan Co(c Thos A Edison, Inc.
Dominion Trust Co(c H G Oil Ref Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Nicolsen(c Lancashire Shipg Co, Ltd.
A. K. Alden & Co(c Harriman Nat Bk.
Clarke(c NY, N H & H RR.
Van Cosenbridge(c Erie RR.
Fox(c Harper.
Ballard(c Audubon Nat Bank.
Gregory(c Guggenheim.
Carnegie Trust Co(c Robin.
Sage(c Sachs.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 401, 4th floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity—Kintner(c Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 257, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.

Thompson(c SS Pastores.
L V RR(c Klyn E D Term.
Klyn E D Term(c L V RR.
Sisor & Co(c Clyde SS, Clyde SS(c Lindsay.
Palmbeck(c Holland-Am Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy discharges:
Travers Vale.
Louis Dienstag.
Meyer Freund.
Morris Lehner.
Morris Meisner.
Louis Baron.
Blumberg & Schwartz
Geo B Fox.
Morris Schwartz.
Abraham Berger.
Henry R Snyder.
Alice N Beasmer.
Benjamin Bernstein.
Frank Weiss.
Edwin A Bromer.
Samuel M Hyman.
Samuel Pearl.
Wm J Martens.
H & M Citron.
Jacob Rosenfeld.
Vincenzo Lamastro.
Middlesky Bros.
Wm McCarthy.
Geo F Brewin.
Adolph Harstein.
Theodore E Hahn.
Irving C Mittenberger.
George Foster.
Frank Galvin.
Harry E Gifford.
Solomon Riesman.
George A Kuhnss.
Julius Stern.
Under objections:
Hattie Cohen.
Sidney L Bennett.
Alexander Maisel.
Max Solomon.
Isaac Hellman.
Martin Mandell.
Leopold Frank.
Frederick E Justice.
Lena Schwartz.
Benj Heller.

Wertheimer(c Lefkowits.
Palisade Mfg Co(c Meyer & Lange.
Lavere(c L F Robertson & Sons, Inc.
Herzog(c Chas Keller & Co, Inc.
Klinger(c Hanes.
Brookheim(c Kugelman.
Sanz(c Unger.
Brown Pert Tube Co(c Brown.
Bryant(c Goldberg.
Morris(c Altstedter.
Sykes(c J M Linch.
Same(c B Linch.
Sams(c Westermayer.
J & C Fisher Corp(c Lawson.
Pinero(c Evans Film Mfg Co.
Thanber(c L A Guidone & Co.

Frauendefeld(c Rasmussen.
Cole(c Harrison.
Wilson(c Fuller.
Interstate Nota, &c, Co(c Nathanson.
Walsh Elec Sup Co(c Wheelock.
Kahn(c Woodend.
Adams(c McGee Iron, &c, Co.
Schneider-Anderson Co(c London Theatre Co.
Wilson Corp(c Nicolay.
Baker(c A O H.
Wold(c Jermon.
Rosen(c Lesbowitz.
Gotham Nat Bk(c Butters.
Clear.

PART I.—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Siegel(c Weinstock.
Cohen(c Rosenberg.
Feinberg(c Cohen.
Kennady(c Rolfe.
Unter(c Caruso.
Colds(c Koemminich.
Bean Stie(c Lockwood.
Levine, Bros(c Gold.
Sickels(c Coleman.
Bonetto(c Blatto.
Lieberman(c Fisher.
Ulman(c Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins.
Mann(c Silberberg.
Roth-Carnegie(c Adler.
Meyersburg(c Midas Amuse.
Frank(c Stand Mail Ord Al Bellesue(c Hearst.
Grossman(c Levy.
Killebrew Woolen M(c O'Meara Co.
Rosenblum(c Westin.
Morris(c Runkle.
Franse(c Col Mo Plct.
Seour Bk, NY(c Gotthoffer.
Re Wilson, (&.).
Schorr(c S P F & M Ins Same(c Firemen's Ins of Newark.
Zalkind(c Morgen.
Rogers(c Wood.
Davis(c Cohen.

PART II.—Ransom, parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bellows(c Grannis.
Rath(c Nat Slavonic Society.
Harris(c Weinstein.
Stameta(c McMullen & Co.
Kofee(c same.
Seydel(c Firsichbaum.
Owens(c Cas Co of A.
Davis(c Salvation Match Co.
Friedman(c Haydt.
Vannacci(c Kane.
Cohen(c Jacobson.
Gertner(c Gertner.
Aronowitz(c Nussbaum.
Kapian(c Friedman.
Jarvis(c NY Rys.
Frankel(c Dimitz.
Tischler(c Kalish.
Leon(c Fischer.
Kelly(c Selz Line Ry.
Cirille(c NY Rys.
Arbeitel(c Stampler.
McGetterich(c NY Rys.
Kelly(c Ruppert.
Schneider Farms(c Union Rys.
Phillips(c Hays.
Machanz(c Donnelly.
Polinsky(c Grossman.
Brann W W Co(c Windsor Const Co.
Harris(c Gen Accident, &c, Co.

Bernstein(c Steiner.
Berry(c Clausen Flanagan Brew Co.
Hausman(c Borden's Milk Co.
Lester(c NY Rys.
Solomon(c Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Morrissey(c NYC Ry.
Mele(c Porno.
Doyle(c Int R T Co.
Kleinfeld(c Willenauer.
Fagan(c Am Law B Co.
Heid(c Lynch.
Ryan(c Un Taxi M Co.
Schwall(c Kan Fl M Co.
Lewis(c London As Co.
Parson(c Wemer.
Devery(c Hoban.
Pate(c no Bros(c Frazel.
Lewis(c White St, Inc.
Manfredo(c Sallis Textile Mfg Co.
Greenberger(c Tel T Co.
Schiff(c Shef F-S-D Co.
Riegler(c Am Ry Co.
Robinson(c Sun Ins Of.
Shapiro(c Hirsch.
Wighton(c NY Rys.
Nagy(c Wick.
Patterson(c Butcher.
Cosas(c Castaldo.
Wasserman(c Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Shears(c Ward.
Rideing(c Bloom.
Hyman(c Overshiner.
Scott(c Taylor.
Lloyd(c Reno & Reno Co(c Dodd.
Wellwyn Rity(c Lee.
McBride(c Lovering.
Calhoun(c Wyckoff.

Neuman(c Lee.
Hafner(c Buckley.
Wurzburger(c Wallach.
Grogner(c Belmont.
Castaldo(c Horn.
Sparrow(c A B Adams, Inc.
Salkin(c Gluck.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Candler(c Van Riper.
Geneva Con & Eng Co(c Owen.
Melnick(c Michaelson.
Feldberg & Robinson, Inc(c Feinberg.
Electrolytic Art Mtl Co(c Bernstein.
L L Zeltoff(c Van Chipman Knitting Mills.
Keiser(c Schrier.
Posen(c Skidell.
Dunart Hotel Co(c Quintard III.
Wisner Mfg Co(c Feuchtbaum.

Turner(c G F Picken Const Co.
Metzger(c Steinberg.
Dunn(c Auto Tire Co.
Powers(c Powers.
Newhall Co.
Kam(c Friedman.
Elms(c Stand Textile.
Block(c Co(c Britten.
Koenig(c Vidaver.
Kugelman(c Katz.
B Bemson & Co(c Abramson.
Phipps(c McGarry.
Wratschko(c Segal.
Mots & Wks(c Grape.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Scott(c Rippeth.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll(c Williams.
Alkier(c O'Donohue.
Caphano(c Paterno.
Cohen(c Davis.
J Liebling Furriers Supply Co(c Cohn.
Goldsmith(c Virginia F & M Ins Co.
Weiblan(c Maywood Cafe, Inc.
Greenfield(c Sampter.

Beadle(c Holbrook, C & R.
Hoecker(c Hoecker, Elford(c L I RR.
Pataky(c B H RR.
Seaman(c Nassau RR.
Jacobs(c Nassau RR.
Fonte(c N Y Cath Pro.
Karakand(c B H RR.
Balestriero(c De Nicola.
Schumacher et al(c B H RR.
Brown(c B H RR.
Huttlinger(c Campbell.
Haipin(c Richmond Co.
Ward(c Suydam.
Hamann(c Bklyn E D Terminal.
Scala(c Garbarino.
Hasakordjian(c B H RR Co.
Israel(c I & B RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

United Merch Press(c Repett.
Guild Co(c Gardner.
Taylor(c Beechinor.
Kleinfeld(c Willenauer.
Fagan(c Am Law B Co.
Heid(c Lynch.
Ryan(c Un Taxi M Co.
Schwall(c Kan Fl M Co.
Lewis(c London As Co.
Parson(c Wemer.
Devery(c Hoban.
Pate(c no Bros(c Frazel.
Lewis(c White St, Inc.
Manfredo(c Sallis Textile Mfg Co.
Greenberger(c Tel T Co.
Schiff(c Shef F-S-D Co.
Riegler(c Am Ry Co.
Robinson(c Sun Ins Of.
Shapiro(c Hirsch.
Wighton(c NY Rys.
Nagy(c Wick.
Patterson(c Butcher.
Cosas(c Castaldo.
Wasserman(c Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Lauterbach(c Fallert Bwg Co.
Pisano(c Prince Line.
Plaza(c Sharkey.
Guinan(c CNY.
Rohde(c B H RR.
Beatty(c L I RR.
Nick(c Obermeyer & Liebman.
Eisenberg(c Miller Bldg Co et al.
Jacobson(c Kirkham, Co & ano.
Owens(c NY & G C Ry.
Lackomowits(c Bates et al.
Lane(c Lane.
Stevenson(c NY & Long Branch RR et al.
Bell(c Bell.
Zenower(c Harding.
Schwartz(c Fleischer.
Akerblom(c P Kent Co.
McCarthy(c Cohn Cut Stone Co.
Balsage(c Transit D Co.
Saslowski(c same.
Kusevich(c Acme F Co.

Kaplan(c I & B RR.
Anderson(c Volpe.
Williams(c B H RR.
Faitun(c B H RR.
Igoe(c Garbutt et al.
Strauss(c CNY.
Int R T(c CNY.
Madden(c Callaghan.
Krans(c CNY.
Sokoloff(c I & B RR.
Gronstrom(c Hinkle I Wks.
Wandell(c CNY.
Rubin et al(c Osdoba.
Itzkowitz(c Star Woods Co.
Le Blow(c Hamilton.
Browning(c Coney I & R RR.
Paffen(c CNY et al.
Gillespie(c Caldwell.
Thompson(c Krellwitz.
Rooney(c Nassau RR.
Swain, Nelson & Sons Co(c CNY.
Distasio(c Smith Co.
O'Brien Agar & Co.
Scarporia(c Margulies.
Leman(c Westminster Hts Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Donovan(c Int R T.
Burguin(c Sherwood.
Kierstead(c B Q Co & S Sooy.
Moore(c Salit.
McDonnell(c Meyers G.
Ryan(c Picone.
Lorenzo(c Edison El.
Buttner(c Eidlitz & Son et al.
Hinch(c B H RR.
Kocius(c Jamison et al.
O'Connell(c Duncan et al.
Lamphear(c Lamphear et al.
Gebert et al(c Gebert.
Bosch(c Miller et al.
Rooney(c Canler.
Glenn(c Interstate Lbr.
Koop(c Bodmer & B et al.
Wollkof(c Charig et al.
Hall(c Goldsmith et al.
Albrecht(c Bauer.
Inter Bwg Co(c Acme Furnace Equip Co.
Diranujian(c B H RR.
Schwartz(c Walkowits.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Helen M Higbee.
Sarah Ryan.
Gormon H O'Neill.
Anna C Schields.
Christian H Moller.
John Mahoney.
Eleanor A Morison.
John Mahoney.
Henry C Becker.

Accounting of:
Louis Magenheimer.
Lena Hirsch.
Elliott Gibbons.
Johanna Nelson.
Ellen Murphy.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Kate Baron.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.

Byrne Co(c Lauchkardt.
Feyer Co(c Lisk B. R.
Nappo(c Bklyn H RR.
Basilio(c Nassau El RR.
Hewett(c Hewlett Co.
Priestley(c Benigsohn.
Levy(c Block.
Arens(c Danzer.
Penn(c Nassau Ferry.
Kirby(c Delamore.
Gorman(c Prohm.
Connor(c NY Life Ins.
Smith(c NY Con RR.
Maxey(c Kalet.
Dithey(c Manns.
Van Daalen(c Remus.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3842.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.

Daly(c Haight.
Goley(c Filippodi.
Mahlstedt L & C Co(c N Roch Secur Co.
Lockey(c Leonard.
Calahan(c Newton Paving Co.
Oake(c Petrizzi.
Reusens(c NY C & H R RR.
Ford(c Clendenning.
N Roch Coal & L Co(c Morgan.
City of Mt Vernon(c New Haven RR Co.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

People(c Despipo.
Mudd(c Whittridge, as Treasurer.
Morse(c Harrison.
Barrello(c Lehigh Val RR Co.
Wilczopolska(c NY C & H R RR Co.
Dupont(c Yonkers RR.
Collins(c Pitts Con Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Damiano(c NY Central.
Romoli(c Union Ry of NYC.
McVicker(c Chapin.
Ranft(c Elsele.
Grogan(c Maxwell-Briscoe Co.
Boddington(c Burnett.
Same(c Marshall.
Same(c Schmidt.
Butterworth(c City of New Rochelle.
Alexander(c Gengenbach.
Standard Motor Exp Co(c Bauer.
Morissey(c NY, NH & H RR Co.
Johnson(c Av Ry Co.
McLaughlin(c Mt Vernon Hospital.
Croft(c Peekskill Ltg & RR Co.
Robinson(c Taylor's Theat Ent.

Highest number reached on regular call 1240.

Knickerbocker Hospital(c Baker.
Southmayd(c O'Farrell.
Stolts(c Rumore.
Berger(c Tilyou Rity.
Moses(c Moses.
Argumedo(c Montes.
Schrager(c Foster.
Public Serv Tel Co(c Empire City Subway
Pleson(c Kelly.
Krawatsky(c Cohen.
Re Goldstein(c Metropolis Lumber Co.
Re Carnegie Trust Co.
Re E. 217th St (Ash Av).
Hayes(c Sheridan.
Conte(c Rivola Rity Co.
Re Eastman Mach Co(c Ellner, Adelman, Spielberg & Longworth.
Illinois Surety Co(c Herrmann.
Hershfield(c Owners Standard Rity Co.

Eugutnom Rty & C Co(c Alfinito.
Sleichner(c Wilbur.
Rambusch Dec Co(c M Loew's Theatres.
Same(c Loew Theat Enterprises.
Dept of Health(c De Hifano.
Stearns & Co(c Hart.
Savage(c McMorrow Eng, &c, Co.
Gaynor(c Bangs.
Pearl(c Mesger.
Church(c Comml Trust.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Neuman(c Lee.
Hafner(c Buckley.
Wurzburger(c Wallach.
Grogner(c Belmont.
Castaldo(c Horn.
Sparrow(c A B Adams, Inc.
Salkin(c Gluck.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Candler(c Van Riper.
Geneva Con & Eng Co(c Owen.
Melnick(c Michaelson.
Feldberg & Robinson, Inc(c Feinberg.
Electrolytic Art Mtl Co(c Bernstein.
L L Zeltoff(c Van Chipman Knitting Mills.
Keiser(c Schrier.
Posen(c Skidell.
Dunart Hotel Co(c Quintard III.
Wisner Mfg Co(c Feuchtbaum.

Turner(c G F Picken Const Co.
Metzger(c Steinberg.
Dunn(c Auto Tire Co.
Powers(c Powers.
Newhall Co.
Kam(c Friedman.
Elms(c Stand Textile.
Block(c Co(c Britten.
Koenig(c Vidaver.
Kugelman(c Katz.
B Bemson & Co(c Abramson.
Phipps(c McGarry.
Wratschko(c Segal.
Mots & Wks(c Grape.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Scott(c Rippeth.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll(c Williams.
Alkier(c O'Donohue.
Caphano(c Paterno.
Cohen(c Davis.
J Liebling Furriers Supply Co(c Cohn.
Goldsmith(c Virginia F & M Ins Co.
Weiblan(c Maywood Cafe, Inc.
Greenfield(c Sampter.

Beadle(c Holbrook, C & R.
Hoecker(c Hoecker, Elford(c L I RR.
Pataky(c B H RR.
Seaman(c Nassau RR.
Jacobs(c Nassau RR.
Fonte(c N Y Cath Pro.
Karakand(c B H RR.
Balestriero(c De Nicola.
Schumacher et al(c B H RR.
Brown(c B H RR.
Huttlinger(c Campbell.
Haipin(c Richmond Co.
Ward(c Suydam.
Hamann(c Bklyn E D Terminal.
Scala(c Garbarino.
Hasakordjian(c B H RR Co.
Israel(c I & B RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Helen M Higbee.
Sarah Ryan.
Gormon H O'Neill.
Anna C Schields.
Christian H Moller.
John Mahoney.
Eleanor A Morison.
John Mahoney.
Henry C Becker.

Accounting of:
Louis Magenheimer.
Lena Hirsch.
Elliott Gibbons.
Johanna Nelson.
Ellen Murphy.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Kate Baron.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.

Byrne Co(c Lauchkardt.
Feyer Co(c Lisk B. R.
Nappo(c Bklyn H RR.
Basilio(c Nassau El RR.
Hewett(c Hewlett Co.
Priestley(c Benigsohn.
Levy(c Block.
Arens(c Danzer.
Penn(c Nassau Ferry.
Kirby(c Delamore.
Gorman(c Prohm.
Connor(c NY Life Ins.
Smith(c NY Con RR.
Maxey(c Kalet.
Dithey(c Manns.
Van Daalen(c Remus.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3842.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part 2, Kelby, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Gambino, as admx(c Li Rl Co.
Lambert(c same.
Whalen(c same.
Mitchell(c Salant.
Bluffmire.
Bradley(c same.
Hyatt(c same.
Kopp(c Richey, Browne & Donald Co.
Egan, as admx(c CNY.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. *No cause will be set* for a day on this call.

Schramski(c Janicki.
Greenberg, as admx(c E. Q. R. & H RR Co.
Klein(c Mulcahey & Gibson, Inc.
Schmidt(c CNY & Newtown Gas Co.
Lusch, as admr(c L I RR Co.
Becker, as admr(c Vollmer, an inf(c Brodbeck.
Socoloski, an inf(c Lott.
Fink(c Lampert et al.
Furey(c Erwin.

Cantanno, an infant(c Stevenson.
Roche et al(c CNY.
Walk(c B, Q C & S RR.
Mulvaney(c NY & Q C Ry.
Donaldson(c New G Co.
Porter, as admx(c CNY.
Chowles, as admr(c Schaulb, Inc.
Banister, Rty Co(c Cronin.

If marked ready will *No cause will be set*

First Presbyt Church, Far Rock(c Toch.
Metaler, as adm(c L I RR Co.
Carney(c NY & Q C Ry.
Foster(c Senk.
Di Carlo(c West El RR.
Cunniff, as admx(c I & B H RR Co.
Wolcianowics(c Phila & Read C & I Co.
Byrnes(c Man Beach Estates et al.
Hack(c Supreme Lodge, Knights & L of H.
Einstein(c Tichenor.
Millang(c Gilkinson.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1285.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.—In Special Term Room at 10 A. M.

Indiveri(c Talenti et al.
Freund(c Freund.
Prackell(c Prackell.
McLaughlin(c McLaughlin Real Est.
The People's Trust Co(c Flynn et al.
Roache(c same.
Stemberg(c Stemberg.
Clonin(c Abbenante.
Rings(c Brooklyn & Queens House & Home Corp & ano.

Cases will be added to the calendar each day.
Highest number reached is 1215.

Streifler(c Eisenberg et al.
Goeltner(c Rosenzweig & ano.
Magee(c Magee.
Harris(c Harris.
Magrale et al(c Dalong & ano.
Schulz(c Schulz.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 26, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 27, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 24, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Europa; at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. June 26, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Hobert R. Hendergast(c Chas. A. Wingert—Richard C. Murphy, Sarah A. Pinner(c Henry A. Wilmerding, Richard C. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Samuel Lipschitz(c Herman Didenkin—Samuel Lipschitz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Natale(c Funningello.
Ellis(c Ellis.
People ex rel Welch(c Pitman.
Schieffelin(c Norwood Nite Rity & Imov.

Guja(c Branning.
Roper(c Damiane.
Walsh(c Sheridan.
Fischer(c Steeg.
Re Cobiello.
Re Loos.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Connolly(c Kimball, Weatherby(c Vermilyea Rty Co.
Lemanno(c Solinger.
Pallidino(c Pitts Con.
Schiff(c Harris.
Gillfillanson(c Empire Sub Co.
Walt(c Tesla.
Rogoff(c Kamentzky.
Morris(c NY.
Palansky(c NY, S & W RR.

O'Brien(c Bronx Gas & El Co.
Burke(c Cullan.
Levine(c Siegler.
Turk(c Defender Con Co
Bernstein(c Int RT Co.
Lipmann(c Mech Rty & Imp Co, (2.)
Ginzberg(c Ginzberg.
Cohen(c Flim Motor Dispatch Co, (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 812.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motions.

Estate of:
Max Geringer.
Wills for probate:
Hyman Abraham.
William T McGrath.
Francis D Wien.

Patrick Meade.
Accountings:
Edmund C Alcott.
Gustavus Robitzek.
William G Ehrlich.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Herzig(c Brennan.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Elias(c Stanton.
Schonfeld(c Mott Av Realty Co.
Goldberg(c Adler (2.)
Esrig(c Brook Av Pitty Co.

Weil(c Koreff.
Nyck(c Page.
Groskof(c Sachs.
Grower(c Miller.
Katz(c Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Michael Brennan, Inc, Brennan et al (c Ernest R Eckley, Re John B Haskin Estates, Inc.—John P. Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.

Ridgewood Natl Bk(c Ridgewood Q Co Elec L & P Co.
Bell(c Bell.
Re Grandview Av.
Re Ackerman, Austin Nichols & Co.)
L I RR Co(c Mueller.
Kaplan(c Friedland.
G Rader Co(c same.
Re Amer Surety Co (Riehl) (2.)
Nevins(c Bklyn Citizen.
Heron(c Haggerty.
Kern Horse Remedy Co(c Kern.
Re Ralph Av.
Re Riehl.
McConihe(c Bay View Rty Co (2.)
Columbia Trust Co(c Brookhaven Sand & G Co.
Humphrey(c O'Reilly (2.)
Hemond(c Hume.
Hetner(c same.
Gordon(c same.
McGovern(c same.
Martin(c same.
McKenna(c same.
Mentenberger(c same.
Dean(c Dean.
Cagtulis(c Atlas Steel Column Mfg Co.
Re E 17th St Johnson.)
Ritter(c Hiller.
Israel(c Gallo.
Negos(c Negos.
W Gletchman & Co(c Peninore.
Friedman(c Haviland (2.)
Same(c Roslyn Holding Co (2.)

Sang(c Monahan.
Re(c Klein.
Ganim(c Ganim.
Re Fowler.
Re Dunn.
Re Starr.
Re Coll.
Bechtold(c Bechtold.
Rao(c Rao.
Leary(c Prendergast (2.)
Garahan(c Geer.
Re Smith (U S Fid & G Co.)
Nahas(c Nahas.
Re Av Z (Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.)
L I Bond & Mtge Co(c Prentice.
Horstmann(c Wyckoff.
Kelly(c Hallanan.
Hamilton(c Splitdorf Elec Co.
Masch(c Bulsbach.
Rittenmeyer(c B, Q C & S RR Co.
Schindeler(c Geriack (2.)
Hellinger(c Reisler.
Lewis(c May.
Langridge(c Seaman.
Skarwinklewics(c Polish Mech & Tr Assn.
Quinn(c Amer Druggists Syndicate.
Pincus(c Pincus.
Rosenthal(c Norris.
Re Cumo.
Harvey et al(c Rockville Centre Ho.
Mihlheiser(c Meierowitz.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Walter Newberry.
Edmund L Dickas.
Palmer A Hart.
Wills for probate:
Wm L Breese.
Kate Springer.
Gabriel C Bender.

Emerette W Gray.
Chas Gregory.
Nanan Kiran.
Charles F Fowles.
Philip Volker.
Henrietta Strauss.
Arthur Schmidt.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Estates of:
Abraham Berman.

Karl Bitter.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Chas F Bidwell.
Dominick Colaizzi.

Contested will:
Case on—Harriet Wells Smith.

Deane(c Finkelstein.
Brzyckowski(c Marecki, (3.)
Cummings(c NY Rys.
Marinstein(c Krieger.
Guild Co(c Gardner.
Deitsch(c Crossman Inv.
Curtis(c Gray.
Starkweather & Shepley(c Remington.
Lehrfeld(c Sickel.
Berry(c Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Shorr(c Schreiber & E.
Hyman Bauman & Co(c Mendle-Lunepp Co.
Electrolytic Art Metal(c Bernstein.
France(c Col Mo Plct.
Levison(c Buckley Eng.
Brandt(c Moretsky.
Pleasants(c Dryden.
Gimbel Bros(c Cremin.
Knit Goods Exch(c Am Surety.
Wurzberger(c Wallach.
Theatre Mag(c Packard Transp & Rep.
Silberfeld(c Klein.
Bellmore Service(c Freeman.
Udall & Bailou(c Cooley
Wursberger(c Wallach.

Lauterbach(c Fallert Bwg Co.
Pisano(c Prince Line.
Plaza(c Sharkey.
Guinan(c CNY.
Rohde(c B H RR.
Beatty(c L I RR.
Nick(c Obermeyer & Liebman.
Eisenberg(c Miller Bldg Co et al.
Jacobson(c Kirkham, Co & ano.
Owens(c NY & G C Ry.
Lackomowits(c Bates et al.
Lane(c Lane.
Stevenson(c NY & Long Branch RR et al.
Bell(c Bell.
Zenower(c Harding.
Schwartz(c Fleischer.
Akerblom(c P Kent Co.
McCarthy(c Cohn Cut Stone Co.
Balsage(c Transit D Co.
Saslowski(c same.
Kusevich(c Acme F Co.

PART V.—Fawcett, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Bernheimer(c Solomon.
Grent(c Van Riper.
NY & Del(c Carroll.
Chatterton(c Matthews' Sons, Inc.
Re Creiger Av.
Potter(c Potter.
Rio Litho(c Kinetophote Corp.
Ashkenas(c Ashkenas.
Moller(c Moller.
Bishop(c Lewis.
Forschner(c Forschner.
Dewsnap(c Dewsnap.
Simpson(c Simpson.
Dardowitz(c Odell.
Feldman(c Feldman.
Int Handkraft(c Morse.
Aichele(c Aichele.
Mauerer(c McLoughlin(c NY.
Tafuchoff(c Elkems.

Preferred causes:
Martin(c Warrin.
NY Trust(c Brendt.
Penford(c Hirsch.
Mendel(c Minaidi.
Moses(c Moses.
Hawkins(c MacDonald.

General calendar:
Case on—Johnson(c Realty.
O'Beirne(c Nixon.
Beattie(c Hooper.
Dammann(c For Eng Casualty Co.
Electra Toy & Nov Co(c Simon.
Rickelhaupt(c Cracow.
Cardeci(c Reynolds.
Rawlins.
Beattie(c Mable.
Frank(c Frank.
Dowd(c Trav Ins Co of Hartford.
Dautzman(c Multigraphing T Co.

Aiken(c Aiken.
Sexauer & Lemke(c Allerton-Sayre St Co.
Acker-Merrall & Condit Co(c Merchandise Sales Co.
Beverly(c Beverly.
Braunstein(c Braunstein Riverdale Rty Co(c ONY.
Atlas Bolt & Screw Co(c Burke.
Appleby(c Bloom.
Morton(c Brennahan.
MacClinton(c MacClinton.
Stransler(c Ill Sur Co.
Mielnicek(c same.
Nappi Cont Co(c Libman Cont Co.
Strogatz(c Strogatz.
Famobronis Socy(c Royal Benefit Socy.
Monaco(c Von Titzer Music Pub Co, (2.)
O'Connor(c O'Connor.

Undefended divorces:
Case on—Casey.

Lyon.
Daly.
Glassman.
Sandler.
Coopmans.
Reed.
Huth.
Szalaszk.
Wolf(c Whitman.
Jones.
Zuern.
Morris.
Johnston.
O'Connor.
Gallagher.
Shienar.
Mathewson.
Clothitte.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Peters(c Mastin.
Sanders(c Hannaby.
Robertson(c Robertson.
Van Lieve(c McKnight Realty Co.
Pressure Lights Co(c 1st Nat Bank.
Wiener Mfg Co(c Feld.
Ingraham Radium Co of Amer(c Moore(c NY.
Speare(c Sully.
Interstate Nota, &c, Co(c Windheim.
Whitehead(c Whitehead.
Cohn(c Marrin.
Sherlick(c Donohue.
Friedman(c Israel.
Hunter(c Parr.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bernian(c D'Alessandro.
D'Alessandro(c Bonn (2.)
Persian(c same.
Pincus(c Schleckter.
Rubel(c Wollner, (2.)
Goldsmith(c R von Zimmerman Bldg.
Scarpinato(c Cosgrove.
Jacobs(c NY Con RR.
Morsen(c Atlantic Ex Co.
Armstrong(c Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea(c same.
D Rosen(c Siff.
A Rosen(c same.
Magnini(c Viacara.
Herrmann(c Hess.

Kunts(c Lanes.
Bell(c de Medina.
Rine(c Ruhl.
Olsen(c Clark.
Brody(c Delle.
Cohen(c Morgenstern.
C Rogers(c Bk D Eagle.
F Rogers(c same.
Nolan(c Burrett.
Aronson(c Dahl.
F Altschul(c New Falls High-F & T Co.
F Altschul(c same.
Rodowsky(c Roberts.
Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Murray(c J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Withington(c Boettger.
Kuliaschik(c Holbrook C & R.
Pearson(c Houpt.
Lane(c Smith.
B Allen(c NY Rys.
J Allen(c same.
White(c Pitts Life & T Assur Corp(c Kelly.
Kelly(c Selz Line Ry.
Cirille(c NY Rys.
Arbeitel(c Stampler.
McGetterich(c NY Rys.
Kelly(c Ruppert.
Schneider Farms(c Union Rys.
Phillips(c Hays.
Machanz(c Donnelly.
Polinsky(c Grossman.
Brann W W Co(c Windsor Const Co.
Harris(c Gen Accident, &c, Co.

Lissell(c NY Rys.
Baeder(c Reed.
Lent-Gouf Refining.
McGregor(c Penn RR.
Cronk(c Capabianca.
Murtha(c Penn RR.
Tauber(c Welch Mach Works.
Carr(c McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Carter(c Southern Pac.
Story(c Sergant.
Manglass(c Pitts Const Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Murrey(c B H RR.
Conley(c N & Q El L & P Co.
Devonish(c Imperial Inv Corp.
Loughman(c NY, Healy(c United Elec L &c, Co.
Miller(c Lehrman.
Backman(c Goldstein.
Anderson(c A Buchsbaum Co.
Sheikowitz(c Yellow Taxicab Co.
McSorley(c B H R R.
Cooke(c Int R T.

Seid(c Higgins, (2.)
Weinstein(c Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Sackheim(c Pigueron.
Dreyfuss(c Ocean Elec Ry.
Ochlogrosse(c Dock Cont Co.
Roberts

HUNTER'S POINT GAY FOR TUNNEL OPENING

Steinway Bore Trains Begin Operation Tomorrow to Long Island City.

DELAYED FOR 13 YEARS

Realty Boom Expected to Follow Opening of Quick Route to Undeveloped Section.

Historic Hunter's Point was resplendent with flags and bunting yesterday, in readiness to celebrate the opening tomorrow of the new Queensboro subway. For more than twenty-five years thousands of persons patronizing the Long Island Railroad considered Hunter's Point as Long Island City proper, knowing nothing of the other places that went to make up that municipality. Almost overnight its importance was wiped out by the diverting of traffic from the Long Island Railroad terminal at the entrance to the old Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and by the opening of the Queensboro Bridge, which marks the boundary between Hunter's Point and Dutch Kills.

Everybody in Hunter's Point sees a return of good times. They see the opening of the real estate gold mine which they believe has lain dormant at the doors of the greatest city in the country for years. Four minutes, and the passengers will be whisked from old Hunter's Point, with its inviting area of building land, to the heart of Manhattan. All yesterday experimental trains whirred back and forth, sweet promise of good times to come.

For many years the subway or tunnel had been building which was designed to connect Forty-second Street in Manhattan with Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street in Hunter's Point. This underwater route was conceived by the late William Steinway. He owned the horse car lines then operating through Long Island City, and he planned to have these lines continue by tunnel under the East River to the Grand Central Station. Land was bought and operations were under way for some time, when one Winter morning in December, 1902, more than 100 pounds of dynamite which was being thawed out exploded. Five persons were killed, more than fifty injured, thousands of dollars' worth of property wrecked, and the contracting firm doing the work went into the hands of a receiver.

For years following this occurrence the project lay dormant. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage suits against the contractors and the tunnel went by default. Fear of these damage suits deterred any concern from assuming the responsibility of resuming operations, and it was not until nine years ago the project was revived and the subway completed. Then came a long-drawn-out period of litigation over the franchise of the tunnel between the city and the builders. The Long Island Railroad tubes under the East River went into operation, the Queensboro Bridge was opened, and property holders saw their houses and stores becoming vacant and business men saw their trade disappear. From one of the busiest sections on Long Island the place was transformed into a place of Sunday quietness.

It is into this undeveloped section that tomorrow trains from Forty-second Street and the Grand Central will land their passengers. Old-timers who trekked to that place many years ago by horse car and old-fashioned walking-beam ferryboats look forward now to finding the gold they have always believed was buried beneath the mud and dust of their chosen homes.

Boy Stowaways on Fourth Trip.

Four Italian stowaways, who arrived yesterday from Naples in the Italian steamship America, told the Captain, when they were discovered in the steerage six days ago, that they were making their annual free trip to New York to see their friends. Their names are Vincenso Esposito, 17 years old; Pasquale Marro, 17; Salvatore Saldono, 16, and Alfredo Picrillo, 12. Esposito said it was the fourth trip they had made, with the exception of Picrillo, and they had never been detected before. Their method was to mingle boldly with the passengers in the steerage, and even complain of the food. Today the four stowaways will explain to the authorities at Ellis Island.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

You Must Make Money
You Can't Make a Mistake

If You Buy Lots Only a Few Blocks From the New Lexington Avenue Subway.

Directly on the Line of the City's Quickest Growth, for

$50 to $350 Each.

You May Have This Chance at the Auction Sale of

579 LOTS

of the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc.,

Clason Pt. Rd., Ludlow Ave., Randall Ave., White Plains Rd., and adjacent avenues and streets, to be

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

no matter what price they bring

TUES. and WED., JUNE 29th and 30th

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street

70% Can Remain on Mortgage **Titles Insured Free**

TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Take Subway, Bronx Park Train to Simpson Street Station, thence Westchester Avenue trolley car down Clason Point Avenue to property.

For maps, apply to

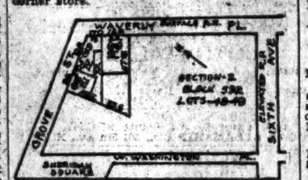
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Will sell by order of
Samuel Ettlinger, Executor, C. T. A.,
of the
Estate of Nettie Ettlinger, Deceased
the premises No. 168-170 Waverly Place
96-98 Grove Street
and leasehold
No. 47-49 East 9th Street,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York
on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1915,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street.

No. 168 Waverly Place, a three-story brick and stone private dwelling.

No. 170 Waverly Place—96-98 Grove Street, four-story brick and stone tenement with corner store.



Nos. 47-49 East 9th Street, 2 leases expiring May 1st, 1918, ground rent of each plot $975 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes, water rents, repairs, etc.

Two four-story brick and stone loft buildings, with stores in basement and first floor. Size of each plot 25x92 feet.

Further information can be obtained from
MILTON MAYER, Esq.,
Attorney for Executor, 27 Cedar Street.
New York.

Or from:
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2136-2156. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Will sell by order of
Samuel Ettlinger, Executor, C. T. A.,
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No. 168 Waverly Place, a three-story brick and stone private dwelling.

No. 170 Waverly Place—96-98 Grove Street, four-story brick and stone tenement with corner store.

Nos. 47-49 East 9th Street, 2 leases expiring May 1st, 1918, ground rent of each plot $975 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes, water rents, repairs, etc.

Two four-story brick and stone loft buildings, with stores in basement and first floor. Size of each plot 25x92 feet.

Further information can be obtained from
MILTON MAYER, Esq.,
Attorney for Executor, 27 Cedar Street.
New York.

Or from:
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2136-2156. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIG BARGAIN
IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Overlooking Beautiful Lake
Less than one hour to New York.

Attractive, livable, all-the-year-round home, high in the healthy hills on beautiful chain of lakes, contains 9 rooms, 2 baths, every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, steam heat, extensive grounds, near trolley, schools and churches. Will sell at sacrifice. Perpetual restrictions.
$6,000; Easy Payments.
Address OWNER, Box 180,
New York Post Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.

1 Eight Room Apartment To Rent
Furnished or Unfurnished.

Also to sublet, one 10 room Apartment with 3 baths; sunny exposure.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof
West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	Dining Rooms	Bedrooms
$1,500 to $1,800	18x30	19x19	14x16

Immediate Possession If Desired.

Paper Hanger and Painter

First class, at very reasonable prices. Estimates furnished. Prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed. Out-of-town work solicited. Address S. DIETZ, 425 West 124th St., N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HENDRIK HUDSON APTS.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 110TH STREET.

One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

A1—A1—84th St., Close to 5th Ave.
No. 5 East.

Eight rooms and bath, furnished apartment, to Oct. 1; at nominal rental of $70 per month; exceptional value. Apply to janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

ISLAND AND COTTAGE TO RENT FOR SEASON
CUBA ISLAND
1500 FEET BY 100 IN SIZE
1000 Islands in the St. Lawrence River

One-quarter mile from Alexandria Bay in centre of cottage colony. Four bedrooms, three bathrooms, large sleeping porch extending in pine trees, four servants' rooms. Boat houses and unusually fine motor boat and 90 foot steam yacht if desired. Completely furnished, including linen and silver. Unexpectedly vacated. Will rent for present season on reasonable terms. For particulars address
FREDERIC CONDE,
The Waldorf-Astoria New York

"TWILIGHT PARK"

Catskill Mountains, quarter mile to Haines Falls, N. Y.; newly furnished cottage, adjoining Twilight Inn; electricity; running water; eight rooms; modern baths; ready for occupancy; rent $125. JOHN F. CHURLO, 790 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 19th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
86 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7468.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash or more, balance $15 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., 129 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bargains in Mount Vernon Dwellings.—$5,000, stucco, 8 rooms, electric light; $6,000, shingle, 10 rooms, parquet floors; $6,250, shingle, 9 rooms, deep lot; many others; come see for yourself. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEPPERHAN, YONKERS.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; $4,900; terms. Offenbach, 2 East 125th.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—10 rooms, bath; electric light, heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court, garage, hennery; vegetable garden; rent $50, unfurnished, $60 furnished, for the season. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A COUNTRY HOME built to suit you at the very lowest possible expense. Every modern improvement; complete, ready to occupy; five large rooms and bath; 1 acre, 5,000 square feet; only three minutes to a station in the five-cent fare zone; 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; $4,700; very liberal terms. P. O. Box 13, Flushing.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 164 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Northport—2½ acres, cleared; corner; 8 minutes to trolley, store; centre of village; 7-room house, barn; fine condition; $8,700. Edwin Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

For Rent.—July 1 to Aug. 15, cottage on ocean front, Oak Beach, Long Island; living, dining room; two bedrooms and kitchen; quiet. E 206 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS, in modern one family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia. New Jersey Opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $600, $800 to $8,000; lots from $100, wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half mile water front; Inlet; boat, dock, tennis courts for Park residents; easy payments. A. P. Pitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

IF YOU WANT a suburban home with all city conveniences, on a fine large plot, at a very low price, and on extraordinarily easy terms, send for particulars of our Westfield and Fanwood properties. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x200; 100 bearing fruit trees; 15 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD.—7 acres; six-room house; outbuildings; fruit; bathing, boating, fishing; $4,000; terms. Hever, 212 Broadway, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage. One income investments. Phone 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, for the Summer, 8-room bungalow, in a lovely pine grove; range; spring water; inside toilet. Address C. F. Schenman, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel. Famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Narragansett Bay.—Furnished cottage of nine rooms to let for the Summer. Address L. A. Gray, Little Compton, R. I.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE, LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. INQUIRE ROOM 807, 309 BROADWAY.

Part of small office to let, including stenographer and telephone service; first-class neighborhood and building; 29th St. and 4th Av.; reasonable. L 80 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted.—$10,000; term 3 to 6 years; 6 per cent.; security first mortgage on improved country property; to replace partial old loan and improve further. Write to EDITOR, care Times.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED?

Thousands of readers of The New York Times are now planning for life in the suburban country during the Summer.

Times readers are discriminating. An announcement in The Times Country Board column brings the advertiser in contact with desirable people. The high standard of this paper attests the standard of service set by those who use its columns.

Telephone your announcement or write to The New York Times.

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Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Times Square Auto Co.—Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway, New York; world's greatest automobile supply house, carrying at all times everything for the automobile at big reductions; new and used cars below cost.

Packard limousine, 1914, on monthly rental or year; Westinghouse shock absorbers; everything goes with car. Hawkins, 7365 Columbus.

Velie 1913, 4-35, touring-five, Gray-Davis system lighting and starting; used very little; must sell at once. Tel. Broad 1834.

Chalmers "36," five-passenger body, almost new; complete with top, windshield, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

Hupmobile, "32," roadster, excellent condition; will sacrifice. $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, electric equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

Overland, 1916, five-passenger touring car, slightly used; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,600 Broadway.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7402 Helm.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults.
by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 122 West 53d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Kamp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School, Tel. 3100 Col. Special class for women.

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Automobiles Wanted.

Autos wanted; spot cash ready; bring your car along. 1,783 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

63D, 30 EAST.—Back parlor, bath; single rooms, $8, $10, with board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room; near park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 52 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board, table guests. Summer rates.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, private bath; electricity; Steinway piano; delightfully cool; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable, homelike house, table guests; Summer rates; board optional.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Accommodations for genteel, refined Americans; excellent table; Subway, L.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well-appointed house; near Subway; references.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Elegant suite and single, private baths; excellent table.

75TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; running water; board optional; moderate.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlor and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable large, cool rooms; electricity; generous table; home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Gravecourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private home; board optional; Southerners; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room; excellent table; refined; convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet rooms; modern, private home; superior table; Southern delicacies a specialty; table guests accommodated.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Single, double rooms; delightful meals; $7 upward; "L," Subway.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

125TH ST., 505 WEST. (Suite E, 5th floor.)—American lady will board one or two persons desiring refined home; elevator apartment; convenient to Subway.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

HOLLEY HOTEL,
36 Washington Square West, facing Park. Cool, comfortable rooms at Special Summer Rates; room, private bath, one, $8 wk. and upward. E. P. (without meals.) $16 wk. and upward. A. P. (with meals.) For two, $12 wk. upward. E. P., $23 wk. upward. A. P. Parlor, bedroom and bath, two, $35 wk. A. P.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (CORNER 87TH.) Several rooms to rent, with board, to refined people in exclusive home; private baths; elevator, garage, telephone; attractive Summer rates. Stein. (Schuyler 9967.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 255. (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wishes room and board with private family; must be sociable young party, as he would like to play tennis and exchange French, Spanish, Italian, or German for English. W 100 Times.

THREE adults desire board, with private family; west side, between 86th and 116th preferred; reference exchanged. W 102 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE, NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 348 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled cuisine cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Tel. Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spits Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklet. Apply Gunther & Updale, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 115TH.—COOL, COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOMS; BALCONIES FACING OCEAN; EXCELLENT BOARD REASONABLE; SELECT FAMILIES.

Port Washington on Manhasset Bay.—First-class accommodations; excellent table; boating and bathing; week-end parties especially. 10 Jefferson St., Port Washington, or 2626W Bedford.

Pension Renaud, Northport, L. I.—Large rooms, running water, electricity; big shady garden; real farm life; near beach; cuisine Francaise.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1308.

Couple with infant desire board, July, August, Arverne or Edgemere; quote terms. H 801 Times Downtown.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

House highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table, home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD, 106-112 Broad St., on the Green.—Attractive, cool, comfortable rooms; large grounds and porches; easy commutation; tennis; garage.

Private family; cool, airy rooms; excellent cuisine; gardens; country club accessible. 887 Park St., Upper Montclair. Tel. 418-W.

Couple with three-year-old girl want board for month of July near water; commuting distance New York; would like private place owning motor boat or automobile; will pay $200 for right place. Y 373 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Tired people recover quickly at comfortable, attractive farmhouse in foothills of Berkshires; invigorating air, good food. 6½ $10 weekly. The Maples, Gaylordsville, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Northampton—Rooms and board for the Summer; beautiful surroundings; tennis; day trips to nearby mountains; $10 per week. Mrs. F. B. Adams, Northampton, Mass.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Elegant rooms, with running water; $8, $3.50, $4; telephone.

32D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—The Stokes House; large and small clean rooms, with board; $10 weekly, up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; small, attractive room, every convenience, near Grand Central. Ring first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite rooms with piano; single rooms; Summer rates.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 68 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; handsome large rooms at commonest rooms prices.

Beautifully furnished studio apartment for three; near Washington Square; apply afternoons only. G. S., 23 East 10th St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room, adjoining bath; electricity; two gentlemen; also small room.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room, delightfully cool, for bachelor; modern conveniences; references.

52D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $13 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

114½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, attractive, furnished apartment.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home, one and two rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, shower; gentleman; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; running water; private house; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; Subway, "L"; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; Summer rates; elevator; electricity; references. Tappan.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $5-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.
Elegantly furnished suite; bedroom, parlor; handsome apartment; also single room.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished; gentleman; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 169 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; minute from Subway express; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1804; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath; $6; parlor floor, unfurnished.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively large, small rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; Summer rates.

73D, 902 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private bath; also small room, board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive.

73D, 185 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, telephone; convenient Subway and "L;" call forenoons or evenings. Johnstone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable front room; also parlor floor; private bath; Summer rates.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second-story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; Subway, L.

75TH, 154 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

79TH, 226 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; three windows; electricity; private; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive home; bachelor, two gentlemen; high-class apartment. Schuyler 9171. Apt. 2-F.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 126 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, extra large, cool rooms; private bath; telephone; $6 upward.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small furnished rooms; electric lights; private baths; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family rent large, small front room; newly furnished.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

85TH STREET, BROADWAY.
An unusual opportunity; attractive bachelor apartment, suitable three; every convenience. $60 Times Annex.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room; running water, telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath, shower. Line.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

100TH, 406 WEST.—Immaculate, cool room, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2 gentlemen, parlor overlooking Park; breakfast; call Sunday, evenings; Brush.

103D, 130 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; other front rooms; dressing room; $5; telephone; private.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Invitingly cool, light room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Artistically furnished rooms; gentlemen; breakfast optional; all conveniences. Apartment 44.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Cool room; eighth floor; modern apartment; private family; facing South Field, Columbia University; breakfast optional; reasonable. Apt. 82.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; connecting or single; excellent table.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms; single, en suite; bath; phone; subway; Apt. 52.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Cool, airy, large-small rooms; refined neighborhood; conveniences; phone.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Apartment 61.)—Airy corner rooms; refined surroundings; references.

158TH, 663 WEST.—Hudson River. Drive; refined country life; 2 blocks 157th Subway; piazzas; garage; kitchen, laundry; conveniences.

BROADWAY, 3,600, (146th.)—Suite of two facing Broadway; other rooms; cool; all conveniences; Summer rates. Apt. 5-D.

BROADWAY, 3,880, (113th.)—Exceptional room; every convenience. Telephone 1903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 620 West 116th at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 3300 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside, front rooms overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 839, (opposite Claremont.)—Double outside room, private family; gentleman; $6.

S. E. COR. 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Elegant rooms, with running water; $8, $3.50, $4; telephone.

32D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—The Stokes House; large and small clean rooms, with board; $10 weekly, up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; small, attractive room, every convenience, near Grand Central. Ring first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite rooms with piano; single rooms; Summer rates.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 68 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; handsome large rooms at commonest rooms prices.

Beautifully furnished studio apartment for three; near Washington Square; apply afternoons only. G. S., 23 East 10th St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room, adjoining bath; electricity; two gentlemen; also small room.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room, delightfully cool, for bachelor; modern conveniences; references.

52D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $13 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

114½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, attractive, furnished apartment.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home, one and two rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, shower; gentleman; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; running water; private house; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; Subway, "L"; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; Summer rates; elevator; electricity; references. Tappan.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $5-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.
Elegantly furnished suite; bedroom, parlor; handsome apartment; also single room.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished; gentleman; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 169 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; minute from Subway express; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—

DECIDES TO CONVOKE A JEWISH CONGRESS

American Committee Will Call a National Conference to be Held in Washington.

LIMITED TO 150 DELEGATES

Meeting Is to Discuss War Relief and Immigration—Zionist Movement May Be Barred.

The American-Jewish Committee yesterday decided to convoke a general congress of American Jews to consider methods of assisting their compatriots in the war zones. The committee's action was taken in response to agitation which has been going on in this country since the beginning of the war and the receipt of the first news of atrocities committed against Jews in the warring countries.

Louis Marshall, President of the American Committee, presided at the all-day special meeting in the Astor Hotel, at which the decision was made, and at the conclusion of the meeting it was announced the conference would be called together in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 1, or as near that date as practicable.

After long discussion of the details of the calling of the general conference, it was decided that the number of delegates to the general meeting in Washington should not exceed 150, and that the delegates should be representatives of national Jewish societies from all parts of the country. It was decided also that the sole purpose of the conferences should be to consider the problems raised by the treatment accorded Jews in belligerent countries. Through this decision discussion of domestic or other problems was eliminated.

The American Committee recommended to the individual societies which will send delegates that their representatives be selected by the members of the societies themselves instead of by appointment, and that delegates be chosen not later than Oct. 10. A special committee of seven members of the American Committee will be appointed to designate the organizations to be invited to send delegates and to work out a basis of representation.

The many questions growing out of the situation created by the war will come before the conference in Washington are of great significance to the Jewish people. Among those which it is expected will come up for consideration is immigration of Jews from Russia and other countries to America. It is believed this will be one of the big problems immediately after the war. Another question has to do with the relief problem in devastated Poland and elsewhere. The task of presenting the case of the European Jewish colonies in event of a peace conference at the conclusion of the war is another important matter that probably will be considered in the hope of helping to adjust the situation abroad which has so often resulted in oppressive measures aimed at the Jews in certain countries.

A vital question which, however, may be barred from discussion at the conference by the decision to discuss only "the Jewish question as it affects the Jews in belligerent lands," is the Palestine situation. Opinion among Jews is divided as to the advisability of attempting to establish a Jewish nation with headquarters in Palestine, a plan popularly known as the Zionist movement. Those who hold that the Jews are now a nation, though without a country, generally favor the movement, while those who hold that they are bound together by faith alone generally oppose it. Among the outspoken opponents is Jacob H. Schiff of this city, who was present at yesterday's meeting of the American Committee. Some of those at the meeting expected that the Zionist movement would be discussed in Washington.

Those who attended the meeting were: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Fulton Brylawski, Washington; Colonel Harry Cutler, Providence; Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo; Joseph Goetz, Newark; Abram J. Katz, Rochester; Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia; Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; Charles Van Leer, Seaford, Del.; W. B. Woolner, Peoria, and Louis Borgenicht, Samuel Dorf, Harry Fischle, William Fischman, Dr. Israel Friedlaender, Samuel I. Hyman, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Judge Leon Sanders, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Israel Unterberg, Herbert H. Lehman, I. M. Stettenheim, Jacob Massel, Isaac Allen, Abraham Erlanger, Rabbi Jacob Kohn, William Lieberman, Victor Schwartz, Jacob H. Schiff, J. M. Wachman, Herman Bernstein, and Justice Nathan Bijur of New York.

250,000 VISIT CONEY.

Exorbitant Prices Charged When Crowds Rush Bathhouses.

It was estimated that more than 250,000 pleasure seekers flocked to Coney Island from early yesterday morning until night. The warm weather enticed more bathers into the ocean than have been seen in on any Sunday this season.

All of the large bathhouses were filled during the afternoon, and hundreds had to go to the smaller houses in the direction of Sea Gate. Advantage was taken of the rush in many of these places, and exorbitant prices were charged for bathing suits, ranging as high as a dollar a suit in some cases.

There were many minor accidents and a large number of arrests for minor offenses. The police continued their crusade against ball playing on the beach, and a number of arrests were made on this score. Others resulted from flirtations nipped in the bud. There was a runaway, too, which furnished excitement for a large crowd. A horse, attached to a runabout and driven by Nathan Vogel, 50 years old, a Brooklyn dry goods merchant, dashed down West Eighth Street when Mr. Vogel stepped out of his vehicle, and a fireman who caught the animal's bridle in front of the firehouse on the same street was dragged for a block. He saw an automobile and a surface car coming toward the runaway then, and succeeded in turning the horse toward the pavement. The horse did not stop until it had crossed the pavement and entered the open door of a machine shop.

Many Brooklynites who thought that the new Fourth Avenue Subway to Coney Island was open were disappointed when they went to the stations. The line will not open until tomorrow.

RURAL MAIL AUTOS AUG. 2.

Post Office Department Will Start Service with 105 Cars.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Official use of the automobile for distributing mail in rural communities in many parts of the United States will begin on Aug. 2. It was announced tonight that orders had been signed by the Postmaster General authorizing the putting into service of 105 machines on that date, and preparations are being carried forward by the Post Office Department for installation of the auto in this branch of the service wherever the roads will permit.

Of the routes selected to date for automobile mail delivery, forty-four are in Oklahoma, twenty-eight in Georgia, nineteen in California, eight in Texas, three in Florida, two in Pennsylvania, and one in Louisiana. These aggregate 5,500 miles.

The first dispatch of rural mails by automobile will be made July 1, from Quarryville, Penn.

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 264 h St., 42d St.

DR. GOLDWATER'S REPORT.

Outlines for Mayor 1915 Activities of Health Department.

Mayor Mitchell will receive today a chronological supplement to the report made by Health Commissioner S. S. Goldwater on the first of the year in which the Commissioner describes the work of his department from January 1 up to the present time. Following his reference to the order adopted by the Board of Health on May 7 demanding improvement in the Subway service during Summer months, Commissioner Goldwater says in his new report:

"It is the contention of the department that the full Winter schedule should be maintained by the Interborough Company throughout the Summer. Department inspectors are watching the Subway service constantly, and any act on the part of the company showing disregard for the order of the board will be followed immediately by suitable court proceedings."

The supplementary report also tells of leaflets which the board is preparing, with the assistance of neighborhood associations, which bear local neighborhood news on one side and health hints on the reverse side and are written in the language appropriate for the neighborhoods in which they are to be distributed. Attention is called to the board's advocacy of a law requiring a year's hospital work for physicians before they are licensed to practise; to the fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustained the ban on unmuzzled dogs in the streets, and to the new rules for inspecting farm-killed meats. Brief reference is made to the opening of an "educational lunchroom" in the Board of Health Building to provide wholesome lunch for employes and to promote knowledge of food values and nutrition. Among the many other things recorded is the board's fight against false labeling of medical preparations.

UPHOLDS FULL-CREW LAW.

Pennsylvania Governor Vetoes Bill Intended to Repeal Measure.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 20.—Governor Brumbaugh announced tonight that he had vetoed the bill designed to repeal the full crew law of Pennsylvania. The bill was passed by the recent Legislature after an extensive publicity campaign by the railroads.

In his veto message, the Governor said members of the Legislature told him they had been subjected to the pleadings of a "large and persistent lobby" until the measure had passed. *All the discussion, the Governor said,* revolved around one additional employe required by the present law, above the number necessarily and willingly carried by the companies. This extra man, he says, has added materially to the safety of the traveling public.

"It has been proclaimed," Governor Brumbaugh says, "that the loss of life under the present law became operative has been substantially reduced if not eliminated so far as passengers are concerned, and that this is due not so much to the manning of the passenger trains as to the fact that freight trains do not menace passenger traffic. The additional man is not always busy, but he is needed when the unusual occurs, and his presence may save life or property, or both."

Relating to the argument of the railroads that the full crew law, added to the cost of operation, the Governor cites the fact that the companies have within a year received increased freight rates by action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

NEW INVENTION BY EDISON.

3,000,000 Candle Power Search-light Fed by Storage Batteries.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 20.—Profiting by an experience of firemen in fighting the $3,000,000 fire at the Edison Works here on Dec. 9, 1914, Thomas A. Edison has perfected another invention, which he took to his home in Llewellyn Park last night to test it.

A few minutes after Charles Edison began operating the device for the edification of his father people living in the valley east of Llewellyn Park telephoned Police Headquarters and asked:

"What is that terrible light shooting out of the park?"

A policeman found Mr. Edison and his family enjoying the wonders produced by new 3,000,000-candle power searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. It is very small and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

In the fire at the Edison plant the yards were thrown in darkness when the power was shut off. Mr. Edison conceived the idea of a portable searchlight, and two days after the blaze he had designed a working model. Today he announced the perfection of his idea.

It was said at the Edison laboratory today that the lamp will be very useful in mine rescue work, at fires, and on ships, aeroplanes, and locomotives. It can produce light in any volume desired.

PASTOR FOR TWO CHURCHES

Harlem Presbyterians Install the Rev. G. W. Arms, Jr.

The Rev. George W. Arms, Jr., who came to New York from the west a year ago, was installed yesterday morning as pastor of combined Presbyterian congregations in Harlem. The installation took place in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West, but Mr. Arms is pastor also of the New York Presbyterian Church at Seventh Avenue and 128th Street. The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley preached the installation sermon.

Consolidation of the two churches named has been authorized. The Harlem church is new, but it carries a considerable debt. It is understood that both the Mount Morris Park and the Seventh Avenue properties are to be sold, and with the proceeds a modern edifice and social plant will be built. The site of the new plant has not yet been chosen.

Cardinal Blesses Infants' Home.

Cardinal Farley at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon blessed the Infants' Home at Mount Loretta, Pleasant Plains, S. I. The building is a three-story brick structure and will house 100 children between the ages of 2 and 4 years. The building was donated to the home by George A. Duval of Manhattan. About 1,200 members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Brooklyn came to Staten Island to attend the exercises. After the exercises a drill was given on the lawn by 900 boys and singing by 300 girls. Music was furnished by the boys' band of the home.

To Give Show for Juvenile Police.

The good work done during the past year by the juvenile police organized by Police Captain John S. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station will be rewarded tomorrow night when, by arrangement with William Fox, manager of the City Theatre, at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street, a special program of moving pictures and vaudeville will be given for the 250 boys of the force.

TRIED TO WED AT SEA, BUT PARSON REFUSED

Then Couple on the New York Found Marriage Here Delayed by Immigration Laws.

BABY TRAVELERS DETAINED

Children Without Their Parents Sent to Ellis Island to Await Inquiry by Board.

When the American liner New York arrived here from Liverpool yesterday several passengers were delayed in landing because of the enforcement of rules by the United States Immigration authorities. Several children, traveling without their parents, were detained on board by the inspectors. Rules of the Immigration Commissioner also caused annoyance to a Dutch merchant and his fiancée, who wanted to get married at once, but they were told they would have to wait twenty-four hours.

The bridegroom-elect was J. E. Van Essen, and the bride-to-be was Miss Charlotte Ballard of Bomacle, in the Department of the Marne, France. They came in the first cabin. She said her only relative, a brother, was killed on April 22 in the battle of Ailly, near Soissons, France.

"We have been engaged three months," Mr. Van Essen said, "and when I had to come to America hurriedly my fiancée decided to accompany me at the last moment and get married on our arrival in New York. After leaving Liverpool the dangers of the submarines and the uncertainty of travel caused us to decide to be married on board the ship. Then the Rev. Dr. C. J. Hamilton to perform the ceremony, but he said it would not be legal, so we shall have to be married in New York tomorrow."

Miss Ballard went to the headquarters of the Travelers' Aid Society for the night and Mr. Van Essen went to a hotel. Formerly the Travelers' aids were able to take aliens to New Jersey to be married when they arrived on a Sunday, but this has been prohibited.

Miss A. A. R. Reid came in the first cabin to be married to a young Hamilton man from Bermuda, who was at the pier to meet her. She had to go to the Travelers' Aid Society with Miss Ballard, and will be married this morning.

Priscilla, Lois, and Edith Hammond, 3½ years, 2 years and 1 month, and 10 months old, respectively, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hammond of Winnipeg, arrived in the first cabin in charge of Mrs. Bertha Harten, who was taking the children to their grandfather at Winnipeg. She told the Immigration Inspector that Mr. Hammond was at the Belgian front with the Red Cross until he had been cut out, and his wife was doing Red Cross work in London. Mrs. Harten said she intended to stay for a few days with a friend, Miss Coernier, at Clifton, S. I. The Immigration Inspector said the children must go to Ellis Island, and the case will go before the Board of Special Inquiry today.

Jack Coleman, 3½ years old, came on the New York in charge of a stewardess, and was met at the pier by his mother. He was detained on board, and Mrs. Coleman was allowed to stay with her son, and will go to the island with him today.

Basil Samuels, 6 years old, and his sister, Thora, 5 years, who came on the ship in charge of a special stewardess, were met by their father, Alexander Samuel of Tenafly, N. J., a real estate operator. Mr. Samuel had his automobile waiting to take his children home, but had to wait three hours to get permission from the immigration authorities. He said that he had informed Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe two days before that his son and daughter were on the New York, in charge of a nurse, and the Commissioner said it would be arranged so he could take them at once.

Two Chinese students, Tat Shui She, 22 years old, and his brother, Pui Shui She, 21 years old, who were detained by the first cabin on their way home to Hongkong, had to wait on board four hours for the Chinese Immigration Inspector to arrive. Their father was a wealthy banker of Hongkong, and have been at school in England. After being released the young students went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They had a letter from the Chinese Ambassador in London, which was indorsed by United States Ambassador Page.

WIFE SUES E. D. ACKERMAN.

Member of Old Hackensack Family Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 20.—Mrs. Matilda S. Ackerman, a member of one of Hackensack's oldest families, through her counsel, Charles C. Kelly of Jersey City, has filed in the Sheriff's office here a petition for divorce from Edwin Daniel Ackerman, a former resident of this city. Mrs. Ackerman alleges desertion, and in addition to her request for divorce asks for the custody of the two children. The couple were married in Hackensack by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Johnson on Feb. 6, 1896.

After their marriage, it is alleged in the petition, they lived with the husband's parents on Clinton Place for two years. Later they started housekeeping on Maple Avenue. This lasted only six months, and they returned to the home of his parents, where they lived for about four years more. During this time it is alleged that Ackerman failed to make provision for the support of his wife or to maintain his children. This culminated in her leaving in January, 1908, and returning to her parents' home. Mrs. Ackerman's maiden name was Matilda Shaw.

Ackerman is said to be a resident of New York, and Sheriff Robert N. Heath will return the papers to counsel marked "Non-resident."

HICKS WINS BROWN'S SEAT.

Court of Appeals Sustains Republican's Election to Congress.

Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, has won his fight for Congress from the First New York District over Lathrop Brown, Democrat, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals just handed down. Hicks and Brown figured in a close election on Long Island last Fall. When the votes were counted it was found that Hicks had won out in the district by three votes.

Brown contested the election. He wanted all the ballot boxes opened for the purpose of looking for any void or defective ballots. Hicks asserted it was illegal to open the ballot boxes for *this purpose, and carried the fight into* the Supreme Court and to the Appellate Division, where he lost in both instances, but now the Court of Appeals has upheld him.

Leander C. Faber of Jamaica made the legal fight for Hicks.

GOV. HUNT AT SING SING.

Inmates Play Baseball and Listen to a Brooklyn Preacher.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 20.—Sing Sing inmates played ball as usual today, notwithstanding the objections which have been made by some of the villagers. Among the spectators was Governor Hunt of Arizona, who was looking over the prison to see how it compared with various improved penal institutions in his own State.

In the morning the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached at the Protestant service by invitation of the Golden Rule Brotherhood, taking as his text Zachariah ix., 12: "Ye prisoners of Hope."

"Your experiment in self-government," he told the prisoners, "is planting the standards of modern democracy on the enemy's last strongholds. It is the boldest sociological adventure of the human race. During recent years the idea had gained popularity in that nearest approach to prison, the average old-fashioned institution of learning. Even there the honor system and the measure of autonomy were found to relieve the authorities of unnecessary burdens and to develop the character of the inmates. You, who before the public are exercising this novel privilege in a prison are assuming a mighty responsibility in behalf of your fellow-prisoners everywhere. You have the chance to write the Declaration of Independence for the incarcerated, and you have succeeded.

"Like ministers' children or ministers themselves, the slightest misstep on your part will provoke a storm of criticism. The biggest question is not 'How soon will we get out of these walls?' but 'How soon will we get out of the habits and thoughts and dispositions which put men in here?' The new regime at Sing Sing is the republication of the Gospel of Jesus, which might be styled the Gospel of the Chance Second."

URGES SANE FOURTH.

Head of Safety First Federation Would Bar Retail of Fireworks.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the Safety First Federation of America, has sent to the Governors of all the States a letter urging measures in favor of a safe and sane Independence Day celebration. He calls attention to the fact that on July 4th of last year there were forty persons killed and 1,363 seriously injured by fireworks and explosives, as compared to thirty-two killed and 1,131 injured on July 4th of the preceding year.

The letter urges that no permits to sell fireworks or explosives at retail be issued; that no permits should be issued for the sale of fireworks at wholesale, except for delivery outside of the jurisdiction where permit is issued; that the authorities, where they have the power, should for ten days prior to July 4 seize and destroy fireworks kept without a permit; that campaigns of publicity be waged and that the authorities lay in a supply of medicine for the prompt instant use for the prevention of lockjaw in the case of injuries.

The letter praises Inspector of Combustibles and Fire Risks Charles A. Gasser of Newark, where not a single person has been injured within the last three years by fireworks on July 4.

MINISTER KILLS A MAN.

Shoots Youth He Charges with Wronging His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CALHOUN, Ga., June 20.—Asserting that he was avenging the dishonor of his daughter, the Rev. W. W. Putman, a leading Baptist minister of this region, shot and killed Homer Taylor, a wealthy young planter. Taylor at the time of the killing was driving with his cousin in a buggy, and, according to the cousin, Putman approached from behind and began firing at Taylor with a revolver, shooting five times.

The first shot was fatal. Putman then fired a second time as Taylor plunged out of the buggy, dead, and the second shot struck the horse, causing it to run away with the buggy and drag the dead man's companion for some distance. After Taylor had fallen from the buggy dead Putman fired three more shots into his body.

As the minister fired he cried: "You ruined my daughter."

Continuing his story, Bill said that after the departure of "Skinny" he had experimented with Volt and had also come to the conclusion that he was a true wireless dog. About a year ago, not for telling the nature of his experiments, but when Burton remarked that Bill did not possess a wireless apparatus for experimental work, Snyder said his experiments had been conducted with an electric eel. He found Volt, he said, very sensitive to the electrical effect of the eel, and when he, Bill Snyder, made the eel so excited that it gave off an electric current Volt sat very still, with tail erect and vibrating just as though he were receiving a wireless message from a ship at sea.

"I have often wondered since," continued the ever-truthful Snyder, "what was the import of the message received from the eel, for in a few minutes Volt signaled 'thirty,' which is the telegraphers' good night, and then he became as excited as the eel. Twice since have I used Volt's wireless powers with good effect. Once I used the hound to detect a telephone wire break and another time Volt discovered what was wrong with the electric starting device on the automobile of Lewis Fell, Secretary of the Park Department."

Bill was still reciting the merits of his wireless dog when Bob Hurton suddenly grabbed him by the arm, and whispered: "Look at that dog!"

Everybody in the hay house looked at Volt. He crouched in the doorway, his tail elevated and trembling.

"Huh! that's nothing," said Dan Burns. "I've seen non-wireless squirrels do as much as that."

Then Volt began to whine—to quote Bill, "softly and plaintively—like the song of the sea."—and to the ears of the listeners came a sharp, crackling sound.

"What is that?" asked Cunningham.

"That," said Bill, "is the cacophonous voice of the wireless."

"Shucks!" said old man Burns, as he started to stamp out, "I thought that that cacophonous was the bark of a chipmunk!"

And as a final shot he exclaimed, "I suppose, when those porcupines stick up their quills they're receiving wireless messages, too."

Seek $100,000 Labor Defense Fund.

Representatives of eighty-five labor organizations, including the United Hebrew Trades and branches of the Socialist Party and Workmen's Circle, held a conference at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, yesterday, and discussed plans to raise a fund of $100,000 for the defense of labor leaders recently indicted in this county. Agitation on behalf of the accused, according to Miss Fannie Horovits, Secretary of the conference, will be among labor organizations throughout the country.

Shot on a Ferryboat.

While returning yesterday afternoon from an outing in New Jersey, Fred Stokey, 19 years old, of 1,489 Second Avenue, was shot on a West Shore ferryboat. Stokey got on the boat with another young man, whom he afterward lost sight of. When taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was treated for a wound in the right side, Stokey was unable to tell who shot him or when it had occurred.

SNYDER'S DOG'S TAIL A WIRELESS STATION

Zoo Keeper Offers a Demonstration Which Fails to Convince Dan Burns.

HEAR THE CRACKLE? HE ASKS

But Dan Has Seen Park Squirrels Do What Bill Says "Volt" Did Down at Costa Rica.

Bill Snyder, head keeper of the zoo in Central Park, has a small, dun-colored, but exceedingly lively dog, that he calls his electric hound.

"Here, Volt," he called the other afternoon, and the dog came through the open door of the hay house. Bill looked at him attentively, and remarked casually, "I think we are going to have an electric storm."

The sun was shining and there wasn't a cloud visible anywhere in the sky.

"Electric storm!" growled old Dan Burns of the bird house. "Whatever put that notion in your headpiece? Don't you hear the birds singing? Where's that there?" They know what's what better than the weather man does."

"Yes, Sir, electric storm," Bill repeated. "I can tell by Volt's hair. Listen, and you'll hear it crackle."

Then, while the others were listening, Bill was moved to tell the history of his electric hound. The dog, Bill said, had been given to him by "Skinny" Joe Quigley, a seaman on the United Fruit Company's freighter Pastores. In telling the story, Bill said he wanted it made clear he was only repeating what "Skinny" had told him.

To begin at the beginning, both Volt and "Skinny" had their origin in this city. The former's life line is stable on South Street, and the proudest experience of "Skinny" is that he once took an examination for the police force. Their ways led through devious paths until they met one lone day on the pier of the United Fruit Company.

"Skinny" took to Volt at once and smuggled him aboard the Pastores. On the first voyage the dog was adopted and became known to Captain and cabin boy. His wireless activities had not developed then, and in the early days of his apprenticeship he was known as "Pete."

"Skinny" says," remarked Snyder, taking up the story, "that he first noticed that he was possessed of a genuine wireless hound when his duty caused him to remain for weeks on a stretch of Costa Rican coast, where the most prominent features were sand, sea, and wireless station.

"It was Whitcok, the wireless operator, who first noticed that Pete manifested great interest in things offshore just before he was to receive a wireless message chronicling the passing of a United Fruit Company's steamer. Then Pete began practicing the Morse code by wigwagging with his tail. His desire to send messages and receive them became so keen, so my friend Quigley assured me, that he would sit for hours in the hot sun on the roof of the receiving station with his tail held straight up in the air.

"It was Quigley's belief that the dog became supersensitive to the electricity in the ether and so felt messages before the instruments began to click them off. His owner noticed this trait through the habit of the dog in going down to the beach and barking seaward every time a smudge of smoke against the horizon announced the passing of a steamer. The strangest part of this, so Quigley says, and Quigley I take it, is a truthful man, is that the dog sensed the presence of a steamer in the wireless zone, and was on the beach barking before the instruments in the wireless room began to sound her signal letters. So they changed his name from Pete to Volt."

The story was interrupted here while Snyder, to the annoyance of his friends, patiently explained to old Dan Burns that when he spoke of electricity in the "ether" he did not mean a town by that name.

Continuing his story, Bill said that after the departure of "Skinny" he had experimented with Volt and had also come to the conclusion that he was a true wireless dog. About a year ago, not for telling the nature of his experiments, but when Burton remarked that Bill did not possess a wireless apparatus for experimental work, Snyder said his experiments had been conducted with an electric eel. He found Volt, he said, very sensitive to the electrical effect of the eel, and when he, Bill Snyder, made the eel so excited that it gave off an electric current Volt sat very still, with tail erect and vibrating just as though he were receiving a wireless message from a ship at sea.

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Baby Falls Three Stories, Unhurt.

While trying to catch a kitten which had jumped from his arms, 1-year-old Harry Nicholson last night upset a box on which he stood and fell over the railing of his fire-escape at the rear of his home, on the fourth floor of 848 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville. His mother rushed to the yard expecting to find his lifeless body. Instead, the baby sat laughing in the well-filled wash basket of a neighbor.

SAFETY AT THE CROSSINGS.

Borough President Starts an Educational Campaign.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that he has started a safety first educational campaign for pedestrians in Manhattan. Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Safety First Society, will provide banners at congested crossings which will remind pedestrians, school children particularly, of safety first principles on the highways.

"I am shocked," said President Marks, "at the appalling death rate, and the number of accidents on our public highways. In 1914 818 persons were killed, and there were about 3,000 accidents.

"Excellent speed laws and traffic rules have been adopted, and the police are doing excellent work, but the fact remains that laws, rules, and even the police cannot accomplish the impossible. The 6,000,000 pedestrians in New York must co-operate. About one-third of the accidents occurred in the middle of the block. The remedy is simple.

"Pedestrians should not cross a street in the middle of the block. One who is guilty of this practice should make his will, and provide in advance for his funeral arrangements. I am not in favor of proposed jail sentences for pedestrians who do not observe this rule. An educational campaign will accomplish the same purpose.

"A beginning has been made in Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-four and Forty-second Street, where I have had safety lanes painted on the highway indicating the proper place of crossing for pedestrians. Drivers of vehicles must respect these safety lanes."

A. SAMUELS WILL RECOVER.

One of the Robbers Who Shot Manufacturer Held Without Bail.

Abraham Samuels of the manufacturing firm of L. & A. Samuels at 12 East Thirty-third Street, who was shot by two hold-up men when he was returning to his home at 622 West 137th Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, will recover from his wound, it was said at the Knickerbocker Hotel yesterday. Only one of the two shots fired at him took effect, the bullet glancing from the left breast to the shoulder. Physicians said he may be able to leave the hospital in a week.

Bernard F. McMahon, who was arrested immediately after the shooting by Policeman Truman of the West 125th Street Station, after he had fired two shots as he pursued two men to Convent Avenue and 135th Street, was held without bail in the Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of felonious assault. His examination will take place today. McMahon said he was running when Truman came up because he was frightened by the policeman's firing.

Samuels told the police that the two gunmen rushed out of the doorway of the house at 515 West 134th Street and ordered him to hold up his hands. Samuels grappled with one of the men and was struck on the back of the head by the other. The police believe the man had followed him for the purpose of robbery as he wore a diamond ring and diamond scarfpin and had a large amount of money in a pocketbook.

HURT IN RESCUING MOTHER.

Miss Flaxbarth's Ankle Broken on Steamer Keansburg.

As the steamer Keansburg was pulling out of the dock at New Point Comfort, N. J., last evening crowded with pleasure seekers homeward bound, screams from Mrs. Mary Flaxbarth, 58 years old, of 508 West Forty-eighth Street, attracted the attention of the passengers. As they looked on the woman was drawn slowly toward a hawser hole by a heavy line caught around her right leg. Her daughter Florence, 28 years old, jumped to her mother's aid and managed to extricate her, only to be herself caught in the line and her right leg crushed against the side of the boat. The ankle was broken.

Shouts from the passengers and crew attracted Captain Frasser Brown, who ordered the engines reversed and the steamer nosed into the dock again. There the rope was unwound from the young woman's leg and she was carried to the emergency room on the boat.

The boat continued on the way to Manhattan and when the Battery was reached a call was signaled ashore to the harbor police to send an ambulance. Dr. Valentine of Hudson Street Hospital, removed Miss Flaxbarth to the hospital. Mrs. Flaxbarth returned to her home after the surgeon treated her for sprains and bruises.

The police say the rope was either trailing in the water or fastened to the pier with the loose end on the boat, and the two women stepped in its coil as the boat pulled out.

Preaches to White Wings.

Several hundred employes of the Department of Street Cleaning attended a special service in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, last night. The rector of the church, Dr. Christian F. Reisner, recently appointed one of the four Chaplains of the Department, used as his text, "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness." Commissioner John T. Fetherston made a short address, in which he thanked the men for their efficient efforts to maintain a clean city. The D. S. C. band of thirty members played during the service.

STANDISH

An ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

DOG GETS WAR NEWS FOR A LIGHTHOUSE

Retrieves Bundles of The New York Times Thrown from the Steamer Sandy Hook.

SEA PLUNGE TWICE A DAY

Robert Buske and Two Mates on Lonely Post in Lower Bay Kept in Touch with the Outer World.

When the twin-screw Jersey Central Railroad liner Sandy Hook rushes north on her morning trip from North Jersey coast resorts, and also when she returns with her afternoon load of tired commuters, harbor travelers and fishermen see a light wherry put off from the West Bank Lighthouse with one man rowing straight for the steamer, while a large, wire-haired Irish terrier leaps about in the rowboat's bow, displaying great excitement as the vessel draws near.

The Sandy Hook never slows up or swerves from her course, but when the rowboat is just abeam a sailor leaning far over the end of the captain's bridge, hurls toward the lone oarsmen a small bundle, made up of three copies of The New York Times and in the evening a similar package of the evening papers.

The rower is Robert Buske, the keeper of the light. He lustily backs his oars the shell away from the burgee rolling out from the ship's sides, and his dog, Buster, with a final yelp, dives headlong into the waves, swims to the bundle, and retrieves it. Then Buske rows back to the lighthouse, which stands on the loniest part of the harbor, at the parting of the Swash and Old Ship Channels. Then Thomas Thomson and John J. Flanagan, respectively, first and second assistant keepers, hoist boat and passengers up to the davits on the lighthouse gallery, and the men plunge at once into the sea news.

Rumor has it that Buster's extreme eagerness to get the bundles is due to the fact that every often there is created between the papers some tidbit from the officers' mess and now and then a few bonbons from the passengers to break the monotony of his regular Government fare.

The double daily news delivery was inaugurated last year purely as an act of good nature by the officers of the Sandy Hook, who, because of the incredible solitude of the keepers since passing vessels began using the Ambrose Channel far to the eastward instead of passing their front door.

Buster is new this year and his rest is not only a convenience but a real safeguard to the keepers, for before he came on the job there were several narrow escapes when a sudden eddy or slant of wind carried the rowboat already too near for safety, almost against the firing sides of the steamship and into the suction of her racing screws astern.

One day last week the sea breeze combined with a lucky throw landed the bundle directly in the boat. Buster's rage and disappointment knew no bounds until Buske tossed his cap overboard and let him retrieve that, as the Sandy Hook drove on for the Narrows.

Buster was born in Rowayton, Conn., eight years ago, and entered the lighthouse service in early puppyhood.

"He calls me in rough weather to start the dog signal," says Buske. "He picks out my boat from a fleet whenever we go ashore. He can smoke my pipe and wear my uniform cap, and he don't like the assistants because they don't bring him treats when they go ashore. I always do."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TONIGHT 8:10 SHARP
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Regular 200th Gala Performance of
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Added Feature: NORA BAYES.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LONGEST FUN-RUN IN TOWN
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 & 8:15. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:15. Sat. 2:30 & 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Sat. 2:30. Other Mats. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Evs. 25-50-75-$1-$2. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 50.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:30. TWIN BEDS
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 66. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES. UNDER COVER
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Saturday, 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. Leaving Hit of New York A FULL HOUSE
CANDLER W. 42d St. Tel. 3344 Bryant. Popular Matinee WED. 2:30. 500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. ON TRIAL
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Nights (incl. Sun.) & Sat. Mats. 25-50 & 75c. Wed. Mats. 25-50c. LAST WEEK of Reed and Noel Combination. GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
3 Acts of Motion Pictures. One of Gaiety Stock.
JARDIN DE DANSE BROADWAY, 44th to 45th St. NIGHTLY, 8:30 to 2. Sat. Mats. 2:30 to 6. AMERICA'S FOREMOST DANCERS. BESSIE CLAYTON AND HER COMPANY. AUDREY MUNSON and 10 other Dance Stars.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47th ST. MR. & MRS. CASTLE. VERNON Conroy & La Maire. Belle Blanche & Gilbert & Maud van Hevue, others. Daily Mat. 25c. to 75c. Evs. 25c. to $1.50. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Ave. Evs. at 8:30. Only Roof Garden in N. Y. ALL SEATS 25c. Playing High Class Vaudeville Bird & Animal Pictures. Prices 25c. & 50c. Coolest place in town.
LYRIC—42nd, West of Broadway. LAST WEEK. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S Daily, 2:20 & 8:20. Prices, 25c. to $2.00. Coolest place in town.
LYCEUM 45th St., near Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Daily and Sunday Matinee 2:30. LADY MACKWORTH-DING IN MOTION PICTURES. 25c. to $1.
Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 30c. John Barrymore in The Dictator. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.
VITAGRAPH 44th near Broadway. 10c. 15c. 25c. 50c. THE WOMAN FROM THE DESERT. THE GODDESS 12th Chapter.
Steeplechase AMERICA'S GREATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL FUNNY PLACE. BATHING—DANCING—SKATING.
LUNA The Children's Paradise More Attractions Free THAN OTHERS CHARGE TO SEE
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Claire Rochester, Avon Comedy 4, McKay & Ardine, Others.
COLUMBIA B'way BURLESQUE Mat. 42d St. Today. LEW KELLY AND THE Behman Show
MISS BOBBY BURNS Mat. Today. Nights 8:15